

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 6, 1804.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, September 6, 1804.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.

LOUISIANA.

BY the schooner Go-by, captain Jones, arrived at the Landing from New-Orleans, we have received papers of that place to the 1st inst. From one of these, we extract for this day's Gazette, a translated copy of the Memorial of the Inhabitants of Louisiana to Congress, praying to be admitted into the Union. It is a document, interesting, not only as to the merits of composition, but infinitely so, as it relates to the future destiny of that country. As the subject will form one of the earliest objects of legislative deliberation, at the next session of Congress, we have conceived its entire publication, at this time, might not be unavailing.

LOUISIANA REMONSTRANCE.

To the Congress of the United States in Senate and House of Representatives convened.

WE the subscribers, planters, merchants and other inhabitants of Louisiana, respectfully approach the legislature of the United States, with a memorial of our rights, a remonstrance against certain laws which transgress them, and a petition for that redress to which the laws of nature, sanctioned by positive stipulation, have entitled us.

Without any agency in the events which have attended our country to the United States, we yet consider them as fortunate, and thought our liberties secured, even before we knew the terms of the cession. We were persuaded that a free people would acquire territory to extend the blessings of freedom—that an enlightened nation would never destroy those principles which its government was founded—and that their representatives would disdain to become the instruments of oppression, we calculated with certainty, that their first act of sovereignty would be a communication of all the blessings they enjoyed, and were the less anxious to know on what particular terms we were received. It was early understood that we were to be American citizens; this satisfied our wishes, it inspired every thing we could desire, and filled us with a happiness which arises from the anticipated enjoyment of a right long withheld. We knew that it was impossible to be citizens of the United States, without enjoying personal freedom, protection of property, and above all, the privileges of a free representative government, and did not therefore imagine that we could be deprived of these rights, even if we should have existed no promise to impart them; it was with some satisfaction we found these obligations secured to us by the stipulation of a treaty; and the faith of Congress pledged to us for their uninterrupted enjoyment: we expected them from your magnanimity, but were not displeased to see them secured as a right, and guaranteed by solemn engagements.

With a firm persuasion that these engagements would be sacredly fulfilled, we passed under your jurisdiction, with a joy bordering on enthusiasm, submitted to the inconveniences of an intermediate condition without a murmur, and saw the last tie that attached us to our mother country, severed without regret. Even the evils of a military and absolute authority were acquiesced in, because it indicated an intention to complete the transfer, and place beyond reach of accident the union we mutually desired. A single magistrate vested with civil and military, with executive and judiciary powers, upon whose laws we had no check, over whose acts we had no control, from whose decrees there is no appeal, the suspension of all those forms, to which we had been accustomed, the total want of any permanent tribunal to replace them, the introduction of a new language into the administration of justice, the pressing necessity of using an interpreter for every communication with the officers placed over us, the many errors of necessity committed by judges, uncertain by what code they are to decide, wavering between the civil and the common law, between the laws of the French, Spanish and American jurisprudence, and with the best intentions unable to expound, of which they are ignorant, or to acquire them, of language they do not understand—these were not inconveniences, nor was this a state of things calculated to give favourable impressions, or realize the expectations we entertained.—But we submitted with resignation because we thought it the effect of necessity.—We submitted with patience, though its duration was longer than we had been taught to expect—we submitted even with cheerfulness while we supposed your honorable body was employed in reducing this chaotic mass, and, by your legislative fiat, calling a system of harmony from the depth of this confused discordant mass. But we cannot conceal, we ought not to conceal, that the first project presented for the

government of this country, tended to lessen the enthusiasm, which, until that period, had been universal; and to fix our attention on present evils, while it rendered us less sanguine as to the future; still, however, we wished to persuade ourselves, that further inquiry would produce better information; that discussion would establish our rights, and time destroy every prejudice that might oppose them. We could not bring ourselves to believe that we had so far mistaken the stipulations in our favour, or that Congress could so little regard them, and we waited the result, with an anxiety which distance only prevented our expressing before the passage of the bill. After a suspense which continued to the last moment of the session; after debates which only tended to shew how little our true situation was known; after the rejection of every amendment declaratory of our rights, it at length became a law, and before this petition can be presented will take effect in our country.

Disavowing any language but that of respectful remonstrance; disdaining any other but that which befits a manly assertion of our rights, we pray leave to examine the law "erecting Louisiana into two territories, and providing for the temporary government thereof," to compare its provisions with our rights, and its whole scope with the letter and spirit of the treaty which binds us to the United States.

The first section erects the country south of the 33d degree, into a territory of the United States, by the name of the Territory of Orleans.

The second gives us a governor appointed for three years by the president of the United States, the fourth vests in him and in a council, also chosen by the president, all legislative power subject to the revision of Congress.—Specially guarding against any interference with public property either by taxation or sale. And the fifth establishes a judiciary to consist of a supreme court, having exclusive criminal and original jurisdiction without appeal, for all causes above the value of 100 dollars; and such inferior courts as the legislature of the territory may establish; the judges of the superior court are appointed by the president to continue in office four years. This is the summary of our constitution. This is the accomplishment of a treaty engagement to "incorporate us into the Union, and admit us to all the rights advantages, and immunities of American Citizens." And thus is the promise performed which was made by our first magistrate in your name, that you would "receive us as brothers, and hasten to extend to us a participation in those invaluable rights, which had formed the basis of your unexampled prosperity."

Ignorant as we have been represented of our natural rights, shall we be called on to shew that this government is inconsistent with every principle of civil liberty.

Uninformed as we are supposed to be of our acquired rights, is it necessary for us to demonstrate that this act does not "incorporate us into the Union," that it vests us with none of the "rights," gives us no "advantages," and deprives us of all the "immunities" of American citizens.

If this should be required we think neither task will be difficult.

On the first point we need only appeal to your Declaration of Independence, to your constitution, to your different state governments, to the writings of your revolutionary patriots, and statesmen, to your own professions and public acts; and finally legislators, to your own hearts, on which the love of civil liberty and its principles are we trust too deeply engraved to be ever totally effaced.

A governor is to be placed over us, whom we have not chosen, whom we do not even know, who may be ignorant of our language, uninformed of our institutions, and who may have no connections with our country, nor interest in its welfare.

This governor is vested with all executive and almost unlimited legislative power, for the law declares, that "by and with the advice and consent of the legislative body, he may change, modify, and repeal the laws." &c. but this advice and consent will no doubt in all cases be easily procured, from the majority of a council, selected by the president or governor, and dependent on him for their appointment and continuance in office; or if they should prove refractory, the power of prerogative frees him from any troublesome interference, until a more prudent selection at the end of the year, shall give him a council better suited to his views; the true legislative power then is vested in the governor alone; the council operates as a cloak to conceal the extent of his authority, to screen him from the odium of all unpopular acts—to avoid all responsibility, and give us the faint semblance of a representative assembly, with so few of its distinguishing features, that unless the name were inscribed on the picture, it would be difficult to discover the object for which it was intended.

Taxation without representation, an obligation to obey laws, without any voice in their formation, the

undue influence of the executive upon legislative proceedings, and a dependent judiciary, formed, we believe, very prominent articles in the list of grievances complained of by the United States at the commencement of their glorious contest for freedom; the opposition to them, even by force, was deemed meritorious and patriotic, and the rights on which that opposition was founded, were termed fundamental, indefeasible, self-evident, and eternal; they formed, as your country then unanimously asserted, the only rational basis on which government could rest; they were so plain, it was added, as to be understood by the weakest understanding; not capable of alienation, they might always be reclaimed; unsuspensible of change, they were the same at all times, in all climates, and under all circumstances; and the fairest inheritance for our posterity, they should never—it was firmly asserted—they should never be abandoned but with life.

These were the sentiments of your predecessors—were they wrong? were the patriots who composed your councils, mistaken in their political principles? did the heroes who died in their defence, seal a false creed with their blood? No, they were not wrong! the admiration of the world, the respect still paid to the living, the veneration accorded to the memory of the dead, attest the purity of their principles, and prove the truth of those maxims, which rendered their lives a blessing to their country, and their deaths glorious in its defence—are truths then so well founded, so universally acknowledged inapplicable only to us? do political axioms on the Atlantic, become problems, when transferred to the shores of the Mississippi? or are the unfortunate inhabitants of these regions the only people who are excluded from those equal rights, acknowledged in your Declaration of Independence, repeated in the different state constitutions, and ratified by that of which we claim to be a member? Where, we ask respectfully, where is the circumstance that is to exclude us from a participation in these rights? Is it because we have not heretofore enjoyed them? This on the contrary would seem a reason to hasten the communication, to indemnify us by a futurity of freedom, for the years we have been deprived of it, and enable us experimentally, to compare the blessings of a free government with the evils of another dominion. But the present situation of affairs, forms no pleasing contrast with that which is past; and if we did not count with confidence on a change in the system you have adopted, the prospect before us would not afford matters for consolatory anticipation; for though a period is fixed for the absolute government placed over us; tho' a year may terminate, the equally objectionable system which succeeds it, yet what is to follow? Liberty? Self-government? Independence and a participation in the advantages of the Union, if those were offered to us at the reward of a certain term of patience and submission, though we could not acquiesce in the justice of the procedure, we should have some consolation in our misfortune; but no manifestation of what awaits us at the expiration of the law, is yet made.

We may then again become the victims of false information, of hasty remark, or prejudiced opinion; we may then again be told that we are incapable of managing our own concerns, that the period of emancipation is not yet arrived, and that when in the school of slavery, we have learned how to be free, our rights shall be restored. Upon the topic to which this leads we are reluctant to speak—but misrepresented and insulted, it cannot be deemed improper to shew how groundless are the calumnies which represent us, as in a state of degradation, unfit to receive the boon of freedom. How far any supposed incapacity, to direct the affairs of our own country, would release the U. States from their obligation, to confer upon us, the rights of citizenship, or upon what principle they are to become the judges of that capacity, might, we believe, fairly be questioned—for we have surely not become less fit for the task, since the signature of the treaty, than we were before that period—and that no such incapacity was then supposed to exist, is evident from the terms of that instrument, which declares that we are to be admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the constitution. If the United States then may postpone the performance of this engagement until in their opinion it may be proper to perform it, of what validity is the compact, or can that be called one, of which the performance depends only on the will of the contracting party.

But if capacity is to be the criterion, and information the preliminary requisite of our admission, let us respectfully inquire what is the nature of this capacity, and information, and where it will most probably be found. By the distribution of powers between the general and state governments, the former have the exclusive superintendence of all external relations, and of those internal arrangements, which regard the several states in their national capacity; the residuary powers, retained by the states, are more limited in

their operations, and require in their exercise a species of information to be derived only from local sources.—The purest principles will be misapplied, the best intentions will be ill directed, the most splendid efforts of genius, will prove ineffectual without an intimate knowledge of the manners, customs, pursuits, and interests, of the people, to whom they are applied, or in whose favour they are exerted. Should this reasoning be just, it would appear to follow, that local information should be preferred in a state legislator, to splendid acquirement, when they cannot be united; and should we give the representatives of the United States all the superiority they claim and undoubtedly merit, yet we cannot be accused of presumption, in supposing that we know somewhat more of our own country, and its local interests, than men who are acquainted with it only from report. It will not, we trust, be answered that the members of the council must be selected from the inhabitants; we have already shewn what share this council will probably have in legislation: and the residence of one year is certainly too short to attain information, or secure any thing like a permanence of attachment.

If this local knowledge is necessary to legislate wisely, how much more so is it in order to select discreetly, those on whom this task must devolve. The president must necessarily depend on the information of his agents here; without any personal knowledge of the men he must choose, how can he detect imposition, or counteract prejudice?—How defeat intrigue, or secure himself from the reproach of having confided our interests to men, in whom we have no confidence? We might contrast these inconveniences with the evident advantages of a choice made by the people themselves, and the conviction would be irresistible, that the latter possesses, exclusively that species of information, with respect to character, conduct, circumstances and abilities, which is necessary to a prudent choice of their representatives; but we presume enough has been said to shew that among a people not absolutely sunk in ignorance, the kind of knowledge indispensable to good government, or a selection of rulers, can only be found at home—that the best abilities and the purest intentions will not replace it abroad, and that without it all legislation is tyrannical and oppressive.

Convinced of this truth we find the advocates for our subjection, driven to an argument, at which we have before hinted.—To deprive us of our right of election, we have been represented as too ignorant to exercise it with wisdom, and too turbulent to enjoy it with safety. Sunk in ignorance, effeminized by luxury, debased by oppression, we were, it was said, incapable of appreciating a free constitution, if it were given, or feeling the deprivation, if it were denied. The sentiments which were excited by this humiliating picture, may be imagined, but cannot be expressed, consistent with the respect we owe your honourable body. We were willing, however, to ascribe it to the want of correct information, but we could not avoid wondering that it should be so very defective, as to have drawn from the names of some districts in our country, an argument as to the language spoken in them, which proved fatal to an important amendment to the bill. We could not imagine what had excited the idea of our effeminacy and profusion; and the laborious planter at his frugal meal, heard with a smile of bitterness and contempt, the descriptions published at Washington, of his opulence and luxury.

As to the degree of information diffused through the country, we humbly request that some more correct evidence may be produced than the superficial remarks that have been made by travellers or residents, who neither associate with us nor speak our language; many of us are native citizens of the United States, who have participated in that kind of knowledge which is there spread among the people, the others generally are men who will not suffer, by a comparison with the population of any other colony. Some disadvantages as to education in the higher branches of literature, have lately attended us, but the original settlement of the province was marked by circumstances peculiarly favourable in this respect, it was made at no distant date, at a period when science had attained a great degree of perfection, and from a country in which it flourished; many individuals possessing a property and rank, which suppose a liberal education were among the first settlers, and perhaps there would be no vanity in asserting that the first establishment of Louisiana, might vie with that of any other in America, for the respectability and information of those who composed it; their descendants now respectfully call for the evidence which proves that they have degenerated so as to become totally incompetent to the task of legislation; for our love of order and submission to the laws we can confidently appeal to the whole history of our settlement, and particularly to what has lately passed. In those dangerous moments when it was uncertain at what point our political vibrations would stop; when national prejudice, personal interest, factious views, and ambitious designs, might be supposed to combine for the interruption of our repose when in the frequent changes to which we have been subject, the authority of one nation was weakened, before the other had established its power. In those moments of crisis and danger, no insurrection disturbed, no riot disgraced us, the voice of sedition was silent; and before a magistrate was appointed, good morals served instead of laws, and a love of order instead of civil power; it is then as unjust to tax us with turbulence as it is degrading to reproach us with ignorance and vice.

But let us admit that by some train of reasoning to which we are strangers, by some incomprehensible fatality we are cut off from our national rights, and form

an unfortunate exception to those general principles on which your revolution and government are founded; that there is no clause for us in the great charter of nature, and that we must look for our freedom to another source; yet we are not without a claim—one arising from solemn stipulation, and according to our ideas, full, obligatory, and unequivocal.

The third article of the treaty, lately concluded at Paris, declares that "the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated into the union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States, and in the mean time they shall be protected in the enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the exercise of the religion they profess."

Your honourable body seems to have adopted a construction of this article, which would suspend its performance, until some period fixed by the principles of the constitution, and to have read the article thus:—The inhabitants shall be incorporated into the Union, and admitted to the enjoyment of all the rights, &c. so soon as the principles of the federal constitution will permit. We, on the contrary, contend, that the words "according to the principles of the federal constitution," as they are placed in the sentence, form no limitation, that they were intended as a description of the kind of rights we were to enjoy, or at most relate to the mode in which they were to be conferred, and that the article contemplates no other delay to our reception, than will be required to pass the necessary laws, and ascertain the representation to which we are entitled.

The inhabitants of the ceded territory, are to be "incorporated into the Union of the United States." These words can in no sense be satisfied by the act in question. A territory, governed in the manner the act directs, may be a province of the United States, but can, by no construction, be said to be incorporated into the Union. To be incorporated into the Union, must mean to form a part of it; but to every component part of the United States, the constitution has guaranteed a republican form of government; and this, as we have already shewn, has no one principle of republicanism in its composition.—It is, therefore, not a compliance with the letter of the treaty, and is totally inconsistent with its spirit, which certainly intends some stipulations in our favour. But if congress may govern us as they please, what necessity was there for this clause? or how are we benefited by its introduction? If any doubt however could possibly arise on the first member of the sentence, it must vanish by a consideration of the second, which provides for their admission to the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens of the United States. But this government, as we have shewn, is totally incompatible with those rights. Without any vote in the election of our legislature; without any check upon our executive; without any one incident of self-government—what valuable "privilege" of citizenship is allowed us? what "right" do we enjoy? what "immunity" can we boast, except indeed the degrading exemption from the cares of legislation and the burden of public affairs?

Will it be said, that though our right be admitted, yet congress are to determine the period when it shall be conferred? This, we apprehend, would not only be contrary to the words of the treaty, but would be a solecism in itself. The words, "according to the principles of the federal constitution; to enjoyment of the rights," &c. certainly mean, to such rights, as are secured by the principles of the constitution; or, that we are admitted to their enjoyment in such manner as the same principles direct; and at any rate the words "as soon as possible," can never be construed, so as to give a right of deferring it indefinitely. If it may be procrastinated for two years, we see no reason, why it may not be deferred for twenty or an hundred, or totally omitted.—That our verbal construction is a true one; will be evident from pursuing the other exposition to its consequences. If the treaty means to say that we shall be admitted as soon as the principles of the constitution will permit, we must look into that instrument to discover what restrictions oppose its immediate performance. We should naturally expect if this reasoning be true, to find some period limited before which we could not become members of the Union; some requisites of population, or other circumstance, to be previously attained or performed; but on the contrary, the powers of admitting new states is vested in congress, without any restriction whatever, that can be applicable to the present case; there is therefore, nothing that can satisfy these words, if they are construed as a limitation; nothing but the will of congress is referred to in the constitution. This construction then, would prove that the United States had stipulated, to admit us into the Union as soon as they should think proper; but a treaty implies a compact, and what compact can arise from a stipulation to perform, or not perform, as the party shall deem expedient? This would be such a solecism in argument, such a confusion of terms as must make us doubt the propriety of any construction that leads to them, and we feel ourselves justified in a persuasion, that the treaty intended to incorporate us into the Union so soon as the laws necessary for that purpose could be passed.

We know not with what view the territory North of the 33d degree, has been severed from us and carried with it the distinguishing name which belonged to us, and to which we are attached; the convenience of the inhabitants we humbly apprehend would have been better consulted by preserving the connexion of the whole province, until a greater degree of population made a division necessary. If this divi-

on should operate so as to prolong our state of political tutelage; on account of any supposed deficiency of numbers, we cannot but consider it as injurious to our rights, and therefore enumerate it among those points of which we have reason to complain. If there is force in our reclamations, on the great question of fundamental rights—if we are entitled to legislate for ourselves as a member of the union, and to establish the forms on which that legislation shall be conducted, by framing a constitution suited to our own exigencies; then no further observations need be made on other parts of the law—for the right of local legislation implies that of making the alterations, we might deem expedient, then our judiciary would become independent; the executive power would be properly circumscribed, and the legislative guarded against encroachment. There is one subject however extremely interesting to us, in which great care has been taken to prevent any interference even by the governor and council, selected by the president himself. The African trade is absolutely prohibited, and severe penalties imposed on a traffic free to all the Atlantic states, who chuse to engage in it, and as far as relates to procuring the subjects of it from other states, permitted even in the territory of the Mississippi.

It is not our intention to enter into arguments that have become familiar to every reasoner on this question, on, we only ask the right of deciding it for ourselves, and of being placed in this respect on an equal footing with other states.—To the necessity of employing African labourers, which arises from climate, and the species of cultivation, pursued in warm latitudes, is added a reason in this country peculiar to itself.—The banks raised to restrain the waters of the Mississippi, can only be kept in repair by those whose natural constitution and habits of labour enable them to resist the combined effects of a deleterious moisture, and a degree of heat intolerable to whites; this labour is great, it requires many hands and it is all important to the very existence of our country. If therefore this traffic is justifiable any where it is surely in this province, where unless it is permitted cultivation must cease, the improvements of a country be destroyed, and the great river resume its empire over our ruinous fields and desolated habitations.

Another subject not indeed growing out of this law, but of great moment to us, is the sudden change of language in all the public offices and administration of justice—the great mass of the inhabitants speak nothing but the French, the late government was always careful in their selection of officers, to find men who possessed our language and with whom we could personally communicate—their judicial proceedings were indeed in the Spanish language, but being carried on altogether by writing; translations were easily made; at present for the slightest communication an interpreter must be procured—in more important concerns our interest suffers from not being fully explained; a phrase, a circumstance seemingly of little moment, and which a person uninterested in the affair will not take the trouble to translate, is frequently decisive and produces the most important effects, that free communication so necessary to give the magistrate a knowledge of the people, and to inspire them with confidence in his administration, is by this means totally cut off and the introduction of *visu voce* pleading in the courts of justice, subjects the party who can neither understand his council, his judge, or the advocate of his opponent, to an embarrassment the most perplexing, and often to injuries the most serious.

We have thus stated the great sources of discontent which have arisen from the measures your honourable body has been pleased to pursue; did we suppose the effect of a settled design to oppress, of a determination to disregard our natural and stipulated rights, we are persuaded we should do as much injustice to your views, as the strongest expressions would do to our feelings of indignation and grief—but we do not insult you by a supposition so injurious to your motives; the want of true information with respect to us, opinions founded on a superficial acquaintance with our country, and prejudiced relations of our habits and manners, on reports the most unfounded, even to our language, these alone have given rise to the measures of which we complain, and when these impressions shall have been effaced, we have the fullest confidence that their effects will cease, and the language of remonstrance will be changed to that of congratulation and thanks.

Deeply impressed, therefore, with a persuasion that our rights need only be stated, to be recognized and allowed; that the highest glory of a free nation is the communication of the blessings of freedom; and that its best reputation is derived from a sacred regard to treaties. We pray your representatives of the people to consult your own fame and our happiness, by prompt attention to our prayer—we invoke the PRINCIPLES OF YOUR REVOLUTION, the SACRED EVIDENT, and ETERNAL TRUTHS on which your governments are founded, we invoke your STIPULATIONS OF TREATY, we invoke your PROFESSIONS, OF YOUR FATHERS, and we urge you not to disavow the one or dishonour the other by persevering in a plan so contradictory to every thing you have said, and they have taught, to your happiness, and the reputation of your country, as a generous and free people. We ought not to have any motive of interest when those of the true interest are so apparent; but be assured that the true interest of the United States consists in cultivating a friendly conciliation with the inhabitants of the territory to be acquired. Annexed to your country by the course of political events, it depends upon you to determine whether we shall pay the cold homage of reluctant subjects, or render the free allegiance of

attached to your fortunes by cheerful gratitude for the best of blessings—cheerfully to your advancement, to which HONOUR, LIBERTY, and defending as we shall do, at the risk of fortune, your CONSTITUTION, COUNTRY, and your people.

FARMERS BANK OF MA

On Monday last the books for registration to the Farmers Bank of Maryland, in this city—and on Tuesday, (the 1st inst.) 2574 shares having been subscribed, more than were allotted for this city, the president, from the information he had the books been kept open for the number of shares subscribed for was 2500.

WE are authorized to say, that Mr. Fowler will be a candidate at the next election for representatives to congress, for the district of this state, composed of Prince Anne and Arundel counties.

WE are authorized to say, that Mr. Fowler will serve in the legislature as a representative of Anne-Arundel county, at the next election. Mr. Fowler is a friend to the Government, the Farmers Bank, and company's turnpike road, and as will constitute good and honest men, and if elected, will oppose to caucuses, and in all affairs, and, if elected, will oppose the two latter. Mr. Fowler is a republican, and a friend to

LOX. On this interesting subject, we are authorized to state the quantity of the time of Elizabeth:—

Queen Elizabeth,	8
James I.	1,7
Charles I.	3,3
Parliament & Cromwell,	1,4
Charles II.	6,5
James II.	1,3
William III.	8,0
Queen Anne,	11,6
George I.	93,
George II.	
George III.	

From this it is evident, that the quantity in existence has been greatly neglected during the time of Elizabeth:—

New- Arrived, schooner Emeline, from Bourdeaux. She brings papers to the 9th. Bonaparte had not been crowned, was not to be performed by some brilliant victory. Nothing relative to the disposition. A correspondence continued; but of its temper and could be obtained.

We do not find that Mr. L. has the supposition of his use to make overtures to the preparations for invasion. It was currently reported, that the general Bonaparte, on his way through Bourdeaux on his way for the United States.—A vessel at Bourdeaux for 5 days laid on again the 10th.

In the John came passenger, a gentleman who came from Senora del Carmen, that a vessel had arrived, with advices of the minister having fled to his precipitate flight was making a formal demand that this minister should be principal actor in the late and external safety of

THE FRIGATES.—Yesterday the frigates Didon and Cybele, as was understood, when they arrived at the Port of the United States, came to anchor in Gravesend, within about four miles when they came, with a gun to windward, in

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attached to your fortunes by choice, bound to
by gratitude for the best of blessings, contribut-
cheerfully to your advancement, to those high
to which HONOUR, LIBERTY, JUSTICE will
you, and defending as we solemnly pledge
to do, at the risk of fortune and life, our
CONSTITUTION, COUNTRY AND LAWS.

WE therefore, respectfully pray, that so much of the
law above mentioned, as provides for the temporary
government of this country, as divides it into two ter-
ritories, prohibits the importation of slaves, be repealed.
And that prompt and efficacious measures may be taken
to incorporate the inhabitants of Louisiana into the
Union of the United States, and admit them to all the
rights, privileges and immunities, of citizens thereof.

And your petitioners, &c.

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.

On Monday last the books for receiving subscrip-
tions to the Farmers Bank of Maryland were opened
in this city—and on Tuesday, (the second day,) were
opened 2574 shares having been subscribed, being 74
more than were allotted for this city and county. We
are confident, from the information we have received,
that had the books been kept open the third day, the
number of shares subscribed for would have exceeded
3000.

WE are authorized to say, that Mr. ARCHIBALD
JAMES will be a candidate at the next election
for representatives to congress, for the second election
district of this state, composed of Prince-George's and
Anne-Arundel counties.

WE are authorized to say, that Mr. BARUCH
FOWLER will serve in the legislature, if elected by
the fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county, one of
the representatives at the next election.

Mr. Fowler is a friend to the General Court, the
Government, the Farmers Bank of Maryland,
the state and company's turnpike road law, and such
other measures as will constitute good and convenient roads,
and is opposed to caucuses, and intrigue in govern-
ment affairs, and, if elected, will support the five
major, and oppose the two latter. He is a true A-
merican republican, and a friend to merit.

LONDON, July 5.

UNTAG.—On this interesting subject, it may not
be unacceptable to state the quantities of specie coined
at the time of Elizabeth:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Queen Elizabeth,	12,000	4,632,922
James I.	800,000	1,700,000
Charles I.	1,723,000	5,776,544
Parliament & Cromwell,		1,000,000
Charles II.	3,500,000	3,524,637
James II.	1,400,000	1,337,637
William III.	6,511,963	4,000,000
Queen Anne,	1,300,000	1,391,626
George I.	8,030,000	725,000
George II.	11,662,216	304,360
George III.	93,772,236	63,600

From this it is evident, that the coinage of silver
has been greatly neglected during the three last reigns,
and that the quantity in existence is somewhat in-
adequate to the circulation of the country.

NEW-YORK, August 24.

Arrived, schooner Emeline, capt. Moran, in 30
days from Bourdeaux. She sailed the 14th July,
and brings papers to the 9th.

Bonaparte had not been crowned emperor. That
ceremony was not to be performed until it could be
guaranteed by some brilliant victory, or other political
event of magnitude.

Nothing relative to the disposition of Russia had
been ascertained. A correspondence with that court was
continued; but of its temper and object no informa-
tion could be obtained.

We do not find that Mr. Livingston had reached
Paris. The supposition of his being empowered by
France to make overtures to England is strongly ri-
diculed by the Parisians.

The preparations for invasion continued with alac-
rity.—It was currently reported previous to the
sailing, that general Moreau had passed
through Bourdeaux on his way to Spain, to take pas-
sage for the United States.—An embargo was laid on
ships at Bourdeaux for 5 days; was raised the 9th,
and laid on again the 10th.

August 25.

In the John came passenger, Madame Maria Louis
Touffaint, widow of the gen. Touffaint Louverture.

A gentleman who came passenger in the schooner
Santa Senora del Carmen, from Porto Rico, in-
forms, that a vessel had arrived there in 28 days from
Lima, with advices of the prince of Peace (the
Spanish minister) having fled to England, whither had
previously deposited considerable sums of money; and
that his precipitate flight was occasioned by Buona-
parte's making a formal demand of the King of Spain
that this minister should be given up to justice as a
principal actor in the late conspiracy against the in-
ternal and external safety of the French republic.

August 30.

THE FRIGATES.—Yesterday morning the French
frigates Didon and Cybele, got under way with an
escort, as was understood, of proceeding to sea.
When they arrived at the Hook, a strong southerly
breeze and flood tide coming in, they were obliged
to come to anchor in Gravesend bay. They were at
that time within about four miles of the British ships
the Leander and the Cambrian. It is said
that when they came within sight the British ships
opened a gun to windward, in token of defiance.

The French frigates, it is expected, intend to pro-
ceed at all hazards.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.

A gentleman lately from Spain informs, that
throughout the interior of that country the greatest
scarcity of provisions prevailed. So extreme was it
at Madrid, in the month of June, that a royal order
was issued ordering all the inhabitants who had not
resided there for ten years to leave the city imme-
diately. This distressing circumstance was occasioned
by the failure of the last crops.

NORFOLK, August 23.

Capt. Wills, from Cadiz, informs, that the French
fleet which we sometime since mentioned to have
come out of Toulon in pursuit of the ships of war
off there, returned as soon as they perceived the re-
mainder of lord Nelson's squadron.

All the apprehensions of war with Tunis had en-
tirely subsided. A frigate under American colours
was seen off St. Vincent's, but whether actually
American or English was not ascertained.

August 25.

Captain Riddick informs, that the United States
squadron were all off Tripoli, together with the gun
boats fitted out at Naples and Malta. The ap-
prehensions of a war with Tunis had entirely sub-
sided—all misunderstandings between the United
States and Tunis having been amicably adjusted by
Mr. O'Brien, who went to Tunis for that purpose.

Capt. Riddick heard no talk of a Spanish war when
at Gibraltar, which he left the 19th July.

It was said when capt. Wills of the Shepherdess
left Cadiz, that there was some misunderstanding be-
tween the court of Madrid and our minister; who,
it was said, had delivered an ultimatum, allowing so
many days for the court to prepare an answer. We
know only of one cause of dispute, and that is Lou-
isiana. It is not at all improbable that our executive
may have remonstrated on the conduct of the Spanish
governor and others, before and subsequent to the
treaty of cession. How far this report may be cre-
dited others are left to judge.

BALTIMORE, August 29.

Captain Pearce, of the Harriet, 65 days from St.
Petersburg, states, that the Russians appeared to be
making every preparation for war: they were getting
ready for sea a large fleet of men of war, but their
destination was not made known.

August 30.

On the 14th of April, an English fleet took pos-
session of Mucca, after a contest with the natives of
6 hours, in which the latter had 50 killed. The pre-
text for this attack was, to chastise the natives for
plundering a country ship that had been previously
cast away upon their coast. It is supposed, should
they keep possession of the American trade in pepper
will be very much injured.

August 31.

The following important article is from a respectable
quarter, and so far coincides with what has before
been published, as to be entitled to the utmost
credit:

"Madrid, July 6, 1804.

"I take up my pen to inform you, that such is the
state of things between the two governments, that
there is more than a probability that a war must ensue.
In fact, such is the situation of things, that one or
the other government must recede, and it is on such
points that the American government neither can and
have declared they never will recede from. Our minis-
ter has called for a final answer for Tuesday, and if
not favourable, means to demand his passport and
quit the country. He is, in fact, making every pre-
paration for his departure. He intends notifying our
commercial agents next week of the state of things,
if nothing more favourable occurs."

September 4.

The commissioners appointed to receive subscrip-
tions for the Farmers Bank of Maryland, for the city
and county of Baltimore, met at the court-house yester-
day, agreeably to the articles of association. On
closing the subscription for the day, it appeared that
354 shares were subscribed. From the known deter-
mination of several gentlemen to become the patrons
of this institution, it is expected that the remainder
will speedily be taken on opening the books this
morning.

NOTICE.

AS trustee, appointed by the honourable the chan-
cellor, Alexander Contee Hanson, Esq; for
the benefit of the creditors of RINALDO JOHN-
SON, an insolvent debtor; I will sell, at public auc-
tion, on Wednesday the 19th day of September next,
at the Aqueduct mills, in Prince-George's county, a
variety of MERCHANDISE, consisting of chintzes,
calicoes, muslins, cambricks, fluffs, silks, laces, ri-
bands, cutlery, haberdashery, leather, mens and wo-
mens hats and bonnets, spices, juniper berries, hosiery,
tin ware, blacksmith's tools, tanner's tools, &c. &c.
together with a London built chariot and harness,
and a windfor futekey and harness. The terms of sale
are, ready money for all purchases not exceeding fifty
dollars; four months credit, on giving bond, with ap-
proved security, on interest, from the day of sale,
for all purchases above fifty and not exceeding two
hundred and fifty dollars, and where the amount of
purchase shall exceed two hundred and fifty dollars,
bonds, with approved security, (as aforesaid) must be
given to the trustee, payable within one year.

ALEXANDER CONTEE

Nottingham, August 19, 1804.

Poet's Corner.

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ENIGMATICAL LIST OF BACHELORS.

No. 1.

ONE fifth of a tribe whose rude barbarous race,
Like the hoarse sounding torrent when swell'd by the rains,
With fury resistless threw Rome from her base,
And releas'd from the North spread o'er Europe's fair plains.
Two eighths of a man, who untrue to his faith,
Renounces the doctrine which once he profess'd,
To escape the effects of Mahometan wrath,
Or to be by the Grand Turk or Bashaw caress'd—
Two fourths of a passion whose tyrannic sway
Precludes from the mind just opinions of worth,
Which tumultuously hurries our reason away,
And to crimes most atrocious will sometimes give birth—
Tho' the person whose name is included above
Be untrammell'd by wedlock, a Bachelor still,
Yet he frankly avows the strong power of Love,
And resolves at some future day marry he will.

2.

Two fifths of a science whose harmonic power
Attunes the soul's sadness, or melts it to love,
Two fourths of the bow that smiles thro' the shower
With the various lights reflected above.

3.

Three eighths of a clime where Vesuvius' fire
Spreads red ruin and horror thro' the country around,
Two sixths of the wreath th' ambitious desire,
With three eighths of a hero in Carthage renown'd—
These connected will give you a Bachelor's name,
In whose breast the blind God ne'er enkindled a flame.

4.

One fourth of that orb whose kind ray in the night
To the pilgrim affords an acceptable light,
One seventh of a figure once much in demand
Where pendulums mov'd by philosophic command,
One seventh of a figure of ten equal sides,
One fifth of the line where each planet resides,
One fifth of a power in mechanics admir'd,
And three eighths of an oval by belles much desir'd.

5.

One half of a smile which beaux wish to attain,
And oft at their mirrors endeavour to gain,
One fourth of a bishop who o'er Rome holds the sway,
Whose infallible power the religious obey,
And a child, which the married with ardour desire,
But which Bachelors cannot—No! ought not acquire.

6.

Three sixths of an instrument which carpenters use,
One ninth of a thing called the halter or noose,
Two fifths of a plant disagreeable to smell,
And one sixth of a man who the sick can make well—
These rightly connected a man's name will unfold,
Who celebrity prefers very far e'en to gold.

7.

Two thirds of that period of day when rank and
Rest, from labour desisting, in sweet sleep often find,
Two sixths of a hymn by divines alone sung,
With one sixth of a thing with which fiddles are strung—
These being conjoin'd will discover the name
Of a man now a bachelor, unrestrain'd by a dame.

8.

Three sixths of that quality which when known is esteem'd,
Three sevenths of the race by a Saviour redeem'd,
Will, when fitly united, a man's name disclose
Who hates a woman the more the older he grows.

SELECTED.

THE MOSS-COVER'D COT.

IN your moss-cover'd cot, that's with ivy o'erspread,
The poor village cottager dwells;
There freely distributes his honest earn'd bread,
As the plain rustic story he tells.
While his children sit smiling around him so gay,
Or climb up his knee for a kiss,
For the bread they receive—filial duty they pay,
And make it the Cottage or Bliss.
In the flower-woven bow'r, by the side of the cot,
Return'd from the toils of the day,
Midst his family he sits, his fatigues are forgot—
They smile all his sorrows away.
'Tis a lov'd virtuous wife that adorns his neat cot—
Her looks are good-humour'd and gay;
Thus bless'd with a partner, content with his lot,
He smiles in the eve of his day.

TRIFLES.

A FASHIONABLE young countess asking a young
nobleman which he thought the prettiest flower roses or
tulips? he replied with great gallantry, "Your ladyship's
two lips before all the roses in the world."

A MIS-TAKE.—A butcher of some eminence was lately
in company with some ladies at quadrille. After losing two
or three pools, one of the ladies addressed him, "Pray,
Sir, what are stakes now?" To which he replied, "The
best rump I cannot sell lower than ten-pence halfpenny per
pound."

Names of the young ladies comprised in the enigma-
tical list of last week.

No. 17. Miss Ann Wilnot.	No. 21. Miss Mary Harwood.
18. Miss Rawlings.	22. Miss Reed.
19. Miss Good.	23. Miss Gibson.
20. Miss Selby.	24. Miss Price.

To the Editors of the Federal Gazette.

GENTLEMEN,

I come just from sea, and have heard that Napo-
leon Buonaparte has nominated himself emperor of
the French; in my quality of a Frenchman, I pro-
test against that usurpation: When France was a re-
public, and its chief magistrate a first consul, each
citizen had a right and hope of coming to that dig-
nity, but since he is a hereditary emperor, that hope
is vanished, and I will not give up my rights to so-
vereignty.

I am your humble servant,

LUDOVIC.

Baltimore, August, 1804.

ATTENTION!

The Members composing the Volunteer Companies are requested to take notice, that there will be a meeting of said Companies on Saturday next, the 8th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. It is hoped those members who have been backward in turning out for some time past, will be punctual in their attendance.

THE subscriber would dispose of for terms of years, some valuable NEGROES, men, women and children; he would also sell a few slaves for life, on condition that they shall be removed out of the state.

JOHN F. MERCER.

Annapolis, August 25, 1804.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, will be run for, over the Annapolis course, on Tuesday the 23d day of October next, heats four miles each, carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club.

On Wednesday the 24th day of October, the COLT'S PURSE of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, will be run for, heats two miles each.

On Thursday the 25th day of October, the SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of not less than ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, heats three miles each.

August 28, 1804.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed out of the general court, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 22d of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the house of Mr. WILLIAM CATON, in the city of Annapolis, for cash,

TWO hundred acres of LAND, called HARRISON'S SECURITY, taken as the property of Samuel Harrison, and sold to satisfy a debt due Eleanor Hall, as executrix of John Hall, for the use of Nicholas Harwood.

HENRY HOWARD, Late Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 29, 1804.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Charles county, hath obtained from the orphans court of the aforesaid county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Doctor JOHN COURTS, late of Charles county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate; all those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

HENRY H. CHAPMAN, Administrator with the will annexed.

Charles county, August 20, 1804.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ROBERT JOHN SMITH, late of Anne-Arundel county, are hereby informed, that all debts due the said estate are ordered by the orphans court to be paid to the subscribers, and as great indulgence hath already been given, suits will be ordered after the 20th September next, against all delinquents, without respect to persons; all those who have claims against the said estate are requested to deliver them for settlement as soon as possible.

JOHN RANDALL, JOSHUA C. HIGGINS.

August 28, 1804.

Pursuant to an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 13th of September next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the house of Capt. VACHEL GAITHER, deceased,

THE personal estate of WILLIAM THOMAS CLARKE, late of said county, deceased, on a credit of six months, the purchasers to give bond, with good security, with interest from the day of sale. All persons having claims against the said W. T. Clarke are requested to exhibit the same, legally authenticated, on or before the day of sale, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to

JULIA CLARKE, Administratrix of W. T. Clarke.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, for cash, on Thursday the 20th of September next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of THOMAS BURGESS, on the head of Severn river,

THE personal property of said Thomas Burgess, consisting of household furniture, and stock of all kinds, and one negro boy. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

RUTH BURGESS, Executrix of THOMAS BURGESS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have claims against the estate of SAMUEL WARD, jun. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby requested to produce them, legally authenticated, for payment, on or before the 15th day of February next, otherwise they will by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

NATHAN WARD, Administrator.

August 15, 1804.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell that valuable plantation SUMMER-HILL, on which Capt. Henry Gaffaway now lives, containing about 330 acres, about seven miles from the city of Annapolis, and possesses all the advantages of water, with respect to navigation, fish, oysters, and wild fowl, being within one mile of navigable water; the greater part of it lays sufficiently level; the soil is fine, and easy of cultivation, and contains a sufficiency of meadow ground of a superior quality; about one third of this land is covered with timber, consisting of oak, poplar, and an immense quantity of chestnut and cedar, and is extremely well watered.

The improvements are new, and consist of a comfortable dwelling-house, with two rooms below stairs and two above, a kitchen, smoke-house, &c. and also a tobacco house.

The house is situated on an eminence which commands a view of the surrounding neighbourhood, also of Annapolis, London-town, and Chesapeake Bay, which makes it a situation in point of beauty equalled by few, and in point of healthiness exceeded by none, and has several springs of as fine water as any in the state, within a few yards of the house.

This place is well situated to admit of its being divided, and should it be found necessary to accommodate purchasers the subscriber will do it.

As the subscriber is not induced from necessity to dispose of this place, any reasonable credit that may be required will be given, upon the purchaser's giving bond, with approved securities, and upon the payment of the whole, an indisputable title will be given.

JOHN GASSAWAY, of Rhode River.

Any person in want of cedar, locust, and walnut posts, for fencing, may be supplied by applying to the subscriber.

JOHN GASSAWAY, of Rhode River.

August 14, 1804, Rhode River.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT SUTTON I. WEEMS, WILLIAM M. CARCAUD, THEODORE HODGKIN, DAVID L. WEEMS and CHARLES WILLIAMSON, the commissioners named in a commission issued from Calvert county court, at April term, 1804, to divide or value the real estate of Benjamin Ward, deceased, according to the act to regulate descents, and the supplements thereto, the estate said to consist of land called LETCHWORTH'S CHANCE, containing one hundred and eighty-four acres, situate in said county, intend to meet at the dwelling house on said land, on the tenth day of September next, for the purpose of executing the said trust; all persons interested are requested to attend.

August 16, 1804.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber, in person, or by deputy, will call on the respective persons indebted for officers fees, and expects they will be prepared to settle, otherwise, although disagreeable, he must proceed to execute, without respect to persons.

JASPER E. TILLY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

WILLIAM M'PARLIN, CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that he has commenced BUSINESS at the shop lately kept by WILLIAM FARIS, in West-street, where clocks and watches of every description may be repaired in the most approved manner, and on the most moderate terms, also gold and silver work made, sold, and repaired; engraving, such as cyphers, seals, &c. neatly executed, and he assures those who please to honour him with their commands, that the utmost of his abilities shall be exerted to give general satisfaction.

N. B. Old gold and silver bought as usual.

August 22, 1804.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of RICHARD RICHARDSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 15th November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this 18th day of August, 1804.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, as further indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN THOMAS RICHARDSON, } Executors.
WILLIAM RICHARDSON, }

Notice is hereby given,

THAT we intend to petition the judges of the next Anne-Arundel county court, to grant us the privilege of using the road leading from the corner stone, between John G. Cromwell and Ebenezer Stewart, to Amasa Linthicum's shop, by paying for the same, according to the judgment of commissioners.

AQUILA PUMPHREY,
JOHN G. CROMWELL,
GEORGE CROMWELL.

By virtue of two writs of *fieri facias*, to me directed out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, for cash, on the 8th day of September next, at the dwelling-house of SARAH GREEN,

ONE negro man named Joe, one negro woman named Honour, one ditto named Anne, taken as the property of Sarah Green, executrix of Anthony Mulgrove, of Saml. to satisfy debts due John Flood and Henry and Ephraim Gaither.

J. E. TILLY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, on the 19th inst. a negro lad named WILL, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, of a yellowish complexion, a sensible and artful villain; had on and took with him sundry clothing unknown; I expect he will make for Annapolis, Baltimore, or George-town, at which latter place he has a father living. Any person apprehending said negro, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, out of the county, but if in the county TEN DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges, paid by

July 30, 1804. JAMES HEIGHE.

THE LAST NOTICE.

LITTLE or no respect being paid to the notice published in this Gazette for several months past, I again, by order of John-Boyd Watkins, one of the executors of JOHN WELLS, deceased, positively give the last notice; should the accounts not be closed satisfactorily by the 6th day of September next, I shall immediately put the law rigidly in force.

HENRY S. HALL, By order of J. B. WATKINS.

N. B. I request that all persons indebted to me will settle their accounts, as I am in immediate want of the money.

July 30, 1804.

Patent Machine for Shelling Corn.

WHEREAS by virtue of an act of congress, entitled, An act to promote the progress of useful arts, &c. PAUL PILSBURY, of Newbury, in the state of Massachusetts, hath obtained letters patent for a machine for shelling Indian corn on a new and improved method, bearing date on the 25th day of October, 1803. And whereas the said Paul Pilsbury hath assigned all his right, title, and interest, and to the said patent machine to Paul Adams, of Newbury, Thomas Burnham, Joseph Swaley, and Joseph Lord, Esquires, of Ipswich, and state of Massachusetts, and thereby giving to them the exclusive right of constructing, using, and vending to others to use the said machine for fourteen years from the date of said letters patent, with full power to receive all benefits and profits accruing therefrom, and to perform and execute all such acts relative to the same as the said Paul Pilsbury might have legally performed or executed.

NOTICE.

That by virtue and authority of the above assignment, the aforesaid Adams, Burnham, Swaley, and Lord, hath given, granted, and assigned, unto James Williams, of the city of Annapolis, the exclusive right, liberty, and authority, to construct, use, and vend to others to be used, the aforesaid shelling machine, during the whole unexpired term of fourteen years, (for which the exclusive privilege has been secured as aforesaid by letters patent) for the state of Maryland, and all that part of the district of Columbia lying on the north side of the river Patowmack. Said Williams has one of the machines, which may be seen at Annapolis at any time, and is now ready to furnish any person or persons with one or more of the said machines, with licence to make use of them with the same, or to grant licence to make use of them without furnishing the machine, one machine might serve four or five persons in a neighbourhood, by each person getting licence to use it, which will not exceed five dollars each.

This machine has been seen and much approved of by the president, and most of the members of congress, as well as by a great number of gentlemen, farmers and others from different parts of the United States. The cost of a machine, with licence to use it, will not exceed thirty dollars. I will sell the exclusive right of making use of this machine for one or more counties, on very moderate terms. A man and a boy with this machine worked by hand, may easily shell one hundred bushels of corn in a day. The machine may be easily fixed to be turned by horse, or water.

Please to take notice, that no other in this or any other state can grant licence to use this machine within the state of Maryland, or part of the district of Columbia; any person making use of it without proper licence will be presented if known.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Laws of Maryland.

JUST PUBLISHED, And for sale at the Printing-Office, (Price one dollar.)

The LAWS of MARYLAND, Passed November session, 1803.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LXII YEAR.)

MARY

Miscellany.

FOR THE MARYLAND GA

AMBITION.

As soon as sin began to scour the nation into birth was sudden h the tide of blood that issues from i not inferior to the river's course. Whole oceans have been influence'd and desert plains it seeks to rubify. The greatest scourges which mankind have emanated from Ambition's th war, famine, pestilence, in fame t Have from the bosom of this demo The sanguinary wars wag'd upon ea To pestilential rage have given birth to pestilence, known by its gloomy name rush'd out, and multiply'd. What can give rise to gallant feats but this fell Tisiphone's pestiferous direful carnage caus'd by civil wars? Ambition, rules weak, when wisdom hoots at, as inferior. Who say they're monarchs by divi? Not in nature, diff'ring from men, fairs, by war, to eternize his another sets imperial Rome on fla third, in deeds of cruelty well b dreaming treason, had a subje ing's infinitude, to t'other world have been by this gorgonic monst wretches on the rack are hea ending their pray'rs to the eterna punishes their pain, and punish the in har'ring such vast ambitious that carry'd Philip's son to Indi. Were sacred Ganges unremitte the carry'd Caesar to the Gallie. Few numbers, hapless, were tu that makes the beautiful damsel charms all blooming as merio all bewitching attitudes the t later fools, and please foppla er lovely dimple and vermilion c er teeth all ivory, when she dei er throbbing moons, white as th er tender eye, black as the moir all and each of them, a gold each attracts attention on hu vanity increases with her bea if much flatter'd, into pride vanity all blushingly must y pride majestic parade the. said maid, furrow'd like a hic from ambition, not complete make her visage like Aurora, er rouge is practis'd, soon as c ea with a gig the supples all l next the beaux she charges er tongue much like the garul er hands and feet like the raci with her tongue, feet, ha seeks to conquer both the g

September 8, 1804.

A GOOD JO

A good king Charles's jovia avagant wit, had, like th harm in it, it is recorded, t a lady's health as a to re honour, he frequently t into the flames. In thi the ladies, his companions, by consuming the fame t be. One of the friends er dinner at a tavern, per lace cravat on, when he n our was due, made a faci Charles, and the rest of dged to follow the example. with great composure, o joke, but that he hop other time. On a subfe being assembled, when Se to the health of some bea waiter, and ordering a too he had previously sta le him draw a decayed. ued him. The rules of dired that every one of t both also; but they hope dful as rigidly to enforce dfrances however were va ons successively, multa himself into the hands o

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 13, 1804.

AMBITION.

an act of congress
note the progress of
of Newbury, in
obtained letters pa-
dian corn on a new
ie on the 23d day
the said Paul Phil-
ttle, and interest, of
to Paul Adams, of
Joseph Swasey, and
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JAMES WILLIAM

Maryland.
PUBLISHED,
at the Printing-Office,
(for one dollar,)
MARYLAND
Session, 1803.

P O L I S:
RICK and SAM
EEN.

ANECDOTE

ON PROFESSOR JUNKER, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
HALLE.

MANY who were personally acquainted with this celebrated character have frequently heard him relate the following anecdote:

Being professor of anatomy, he once procured, for dissection, the bodies of two criminals who had been hanged. The key of the dissecting room not being immediately at hand when they were carried home to him, he ordered them to be laid down in a closet which opened into his own apartment. The evening came, and Junker, according to custom, proceeded to resume his literary labours before he retired to rest.

It was now near midnight, and all his family were fast asleep, when he heard a rumbling noise in his closet. Thinking that, by some mistake, the cat had been shut up with the dead bodies, he rose, and taking the candle, went to see what had happened. But what must have been his astonishment, or rather his panic, on perceiving that the sack which contained the two bodies was rent through the middle. He approached, and found that one of them was gone. The doors and windows were well secured, and he thought it impossible the bodies could have been stolen. He, trembling, looked round the closet, and observed the dead man seated in a corner.

Junker stood for a moment motionless; the dead man seemed to look towards him; he moved both to the right and left; but the dead man still kept his eyes upon him. The professor then retired, step by step, with his eyes still fixed upon the object of his alarm, and holding the candle in his hand, until he reached the door. The dead man instantly started up and followed him. A figure of so hideous an appearance, naked, and in motion, the lateness of the hour, the dead silence which prevailed—every thing concurred to overwhelm him with confusion. He let fall the only candle which he had burning, and all was darkness. He made his escape to his bedchamber, and threw himself on the bed; thither, however, he was pursued, and he soon felt the dead man embracing his legs and loudly sobbing. Repeated cries of "leave me! leave me!" released Junker from the grasp of the dead man, who now exclaimed "Ah good executioner! good executioner! have mercy upon me."

Junker soon perceived the cause of what had happened, and resumed his fortitude. He informed the reanimated sufferer who he really was, and made a motion, in order to call up some of the family. "You wish then to destroy me," exclaimed the criminal. "If you call any one my adventure will become public, and I shall be taken and executed a second time. In the name of humanity I implore you to save my life." The physician struck a light, decorated his guest with an old night gown, and, having made him take off a cordial, requested to know what had brought him to the gibbet.

"It would have been a truly singular exhibition," observed Junker, "to have seen me, at that late hour, engaged in a tete a tete with a *dead* man, decked out in a night gown." The poor wretch informed him that he had enlisted as a soldier, but that, having no great attachment to the profession, he had determined to desert; that he had unfortunately intrusted his secret to a kind of crimp, a fellow of no principle, who recommended him to a woman in whose house he was to remain concealed; that this woman had discovered his retreat to the officers of police, &c. &c. &c. Junker was extremely perplexed how to save the poor man. It was impossible to retain him in his own house and keep the affair a secret, and to turn him out of doors was to expose him to certain destruction. He resolved to conduct him out of the city, in order that he might get into a foreign jurisdiction; but it was necessary to pass the gates of the city, which were strictly guarded. To accomplish this point he dressed the man in some of his old cloaths, covered him with a cloak, and at an early hour, set out for the country, with his *protege* behind him. On arriving at the city gate, where he was well known, he said in a hurried tone, that he had been sent for to visit a sick person who was dying in the suburbs. He was permitted to pass. Having both got into the open fields, the deserter threw himself at the feet of his deliverer, to whom he vowed eternal gratitude; and, after receiving some pecuniary assistance, departed, offering up prayers for his happiness.

Twelve years after Junker, having occasion to go to Amsterdam, was accosted on the Exchange by a man well dressed and of the best appearance, who, he had been informed, was one of the most respectable merchants in that city. The merchant in a polite tone, inquired whether he was not professor Junker of Halle; and, on being answered in the affirmative, he requested, in an earnest manner, his company to dinner. The professor consented. Having reached the merchant's house, he was shewn into an elegant apartment, where he found a beautiful wife and two fine

healthy children; but he could scarcely suppress his astonishment at meeting so cordial a reception from a family with whom he thought he was entirely unacquainted. After dinner, the merchant taking him into his counting-room, said, "You do not recollect me?" "Not at all." "But I will recollect you, and never shall your features be effaced from my remembrance. You are my benefactor. I am the person who came to life in your closet, and to whom you paid so much attention. On parting from you I took the road to Holland. I wrote a good hand, was tolerable expert at accounts; my figure was somewhat interesting, and I soon obtained employment as a merchant's clerk. My good conduct, and my zeal for the interests of my patron, procured me his confidence and his daughter's love. On his retiring from business I succeeded him, and became his son-in-law. But for you, however, I should not have lived to experience all these enjoyments. Henceforth look upon my house, my fortune, and myself, as at your disposal."

Those who possess the smallest portion of sensibility can easily represent to themselves the feelings of Junker.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF CIDER.

COOPER'S-POINT, February 18th.

RESPECTED FRIEND,

CIDER is an article of domestic manufacture, which in my opinion, is the worst managed of any in our country, considering its usefulness; and perhaps the best method to correct errors is to point out some of the principal ones, and then recommend better methods.

One of the first errors with respect to cider is, to gather apples when wet; the next, to throw them together, exposed to sun and rain, until a sourness prevades the whole mass, then grind, and for want of a trough or other vessels sufficient to hold a cheefe at a time, put the pummice on the pless as fast as ground; then make so large a cheefe as to take so long time to complete and press off, that fermentation will come on the cheefe before the cider is all out; and certain it is, that a small quantity of the juice pressed out, after fermentation comes on, will spoil the product of a whole cheefe, if therewith. When either of the above circumstances will spoil the cider, which I know to be the case, do not wonder at the effect of a combination of the whole, which is frequently the case.

As I have very often exported the cider, and sold it to others for that purpose, to the West-Indies and Europe, without ever hearing of any spoiling, and as it is my wish to make the productions of our country as useful as possible, I will give an account of my method.

I gather the apples for good cider when dry, put them on a floor under cover, have a trough sufficient to hold a cheefe at once, and when the weather is warm I grind them late in the evening, spreading the pummice over the trough, to give it air, as that will greatly enrich the cider and give it a fine amber colour, and early in the morning press it off. The longer a cheefe lays after being ground, before the pressing, the better provided it escapes fermentation, until the pressing is completed. The reason is evident from the following circumstance:—take a tart apple, bruise one side, and let it lay till brown, then taste the juice of each part; and you will find the juice of the bruised part sweet and rich, though of a tart apple.—So if sweet and tart apples are ground together, and put immediately on the press, the liquor therefrom will taste both sweet and tart; but if let lay till brown the cider will be greatly improved.

I always take great care to put cider in clean sweet casks, and the only way to effect this is to rinse or scald them well as soon as the cider is out, and not to let them stand with a remnant or lees in, which is certain to make them sour, musty, or stink.—When my casks are filled while the weather is warm, I place them in the shade, exposed to the northern air; when fermentation takes place, fill them up once or more a day, to caule as much of the filth as possible to discharge from the bung; when it discharges a clear white froth I put in the bung slack, or bore a hole and put a spile in, and thereby check the fermentation gradually; and when the fermentation has subsided, take the first opportunity of clear cool weather, to rack it off into clean casks, to effect which when I draw the cider out of a cask in which it has fermented, I first rinse the cask with cold water, then put into a hog-head two or three quarts of fine gravel, and three or four gallons of water, work it well to scour off the yeast or scum and sediment, which always adheres to the casks in which cider ferments, and if not scoured off as above directed, will act as yeast when the cider is put in again, bring on a fretting, and spoil or greatly injure the liquor; after scouring, rinse as before. I find benefit in burning a brimstone match suspended in the cask by a wire, after putting in two or three buckets of cider, the best method for

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INEVITABLE.

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RID, July 16, 1804.
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Nevertheless, if we except the French, there is
no other nation that they so much apprehend mischief
from. Your vicinity to their colonies, and the mild
principles of your republican government, is a con-
stant source of anxiety to them, and occasions both
fear and hatred of you.

"General Moreau is now at Barcelona, on his way
to America, where he means to pass the remainder of
his life, by permission of the emperor.
"Even this circumstance has given some alarm
here."

BALTIMORE, September 8.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the United
States schooner Nautilus, dated

"SYRACUSE, April 17.

"Every exertion is now making for the liberation
of the prisoners in Tripoli. What the plan of op-
eration for the summer is, I know not. It is said by
some, that the commodore (whose activity and enter-
prise does him great honour) intends with the force he
has collected, to bombard the town; others suppose
negotiation for peace is on foot. The destruction
of the Philadelphia made some difference in the treat-
ment of the prisoners—not so much however as was
expected, they were only more closely confined for a
short time but experienced no personal severity.
They were all well when we heard from them last,
and in as good spirits as their situation could admit.
The Tunisians had purchased the ship and were to
have taken her to Tunis in a few days.
"We had a brush not long since with the Tripo-
litian gun boats, who very prudently kept under the
guns of the batteries.

"I have much pleasure in informing you of several
captures made by the different vessels of the
squadron, the first of which I suppose you have be-
come heard of, by the Enterprize, with the Tripolitan
ambassador on board, and presents to the grand
signor.—An English brig by the Nautilus, and a
ship by the Syren, the two last for a violation of the
blockade. These captures have excited much sur-
prise in this quarter; and it is said we have not a
sufficient force to constitute a blockade, which is I
suppose you most rigidly enforced, and no vessel suf-
ficient to enter the port without a passport from the
commodore. The prize made by the Syren, is said
to have a considerable quantity of specie on board.
"P. S. Since writing the above it has been de-
termined to lend the brig we captured off Tripoli,
to the United States for legal adjudication. Mr.
Gates goes in her to Philadelphia, as prize master.—
One of the other prizes has been taken into service,
under the command of lieu. Dent—she is called the
"Enterprise."

From the Mississippi Herald.

NATCHEZ, August 10.

Extract of a letter, dated August 7.

"Returning this morning from the vicinity of
Little Bayou Sara, I met not far from the line, 21
men; on passing a house within my view they
displayed a French horn, and unfurled a flag composed
of four white and three blue stripes; a yellow field
with two red stars; they were mounted, armed with
pistols, and wore a deep blue and yellow
uniform. Among the party I recognized some of
the planters of Feliciana, and one man whom I knew,
calling me, declared he would be in possession of
Baton Rouge Fort in 24 hours! I have since learned
that their plan is to take the different alcaldes or com-
mandants as they go along; so that we may natural-
ly suppose our neighbour O'Connor is in the strings
of this. As I get more of the particulars you shall
hear them.

"While writing, a party of men and women have
been in ribbons and plumage—amongst them are
S— and Mrs. A—."

Extract of another letter, dated August 8, received
at five o'clock, P. M. this day.

The K— and their party, amounting as I
informed to nearly three hundred men, set out
yesterday to take Baton Rouge. It is supposed they
effect it, and perhaps seize the whole country as
far as the Mobile river; I have learnt that there
are a number of American citizens of the party.
I regret. Those insurgents have hoisted the
American flag. I believe if there had been United
States troops stationed at Fort Adams, the citizens
nor any other in this neighbourhood would have
dared to collect in opposition to our government,
or to invade the rights of a peaceable neighbouring
nation."

Profitable way of making Butter in Winter.

Put your milk, soon after it comes from the cow,
in a kettle over a slow fire, heating it a little above
warmth; then take it from the fire, and as it
cools, the cream will rise of an unusual thick-
ness. In very cold weather it will very much increase
quantity of the cream. If you warm the milk
after it becomes cool, in about 24 or 36 hours
you may again take off the cream, which will
be much thicker than at any other season of the
year.

The long time spent in churning in winter will not
be required, if the cream be raised in the above man-
ner, as generally the butter will be made in 15 or
20 minutes. It is also a consideration of importance,
by keeping a fire in your milk room, it prevents
the cream from freezing.

You feed your cows with carrots or pumpkins
in 24 hours, it will make the butter produced
them look yellow, and have all the richness of
butter.

Postscript.

From Baltimore papers, received by Wednesday's Packet.

BOSTON, September 6.

New-Hampshire election.

The returns from all the towns (153) we have
heard from, gives the
Federal, 9989
Democratic, 9542

Federal majority, 447.

This majority will be increased by the votes from
Grafton county.

The votes in the above 153 towns for governor,
were, for Gilman, 10,709—Langdon, 10,681. De-
mocratic decrease, 1089—Federal decrease, 720.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

It is rumored that M. Jerome Buonaparte, and his
little Baltimore beauty, have taken French leave, and
tacitly slipped off in the vessel which carries general
Armstrong, our late appointed minister, to Nantes.

ALEXANDRIA, September 8.

Potomack Bank.

The subscription to the capital stock of this in-
stitution was filled yesterday; and on Wednesday next,
pursuant to the articles of association, an election
will be held for twelve directors, to carry it into
operation.

BALTIMORE, September 11.

Matthew Lyon is re-elected a representative to
congress for Kentucky.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery
of the state of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUB-
LIC AUCTION, at CATON'S tavern, in the city
of Annapolis, at twelve o'clock, on Saturday the
twenty-ninth day of the present month,

THE lot of ground now in the occupation of
Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, of the city of An-
napolis; this lot begins at the intersection of North-
east-street and Scotch-street, and bounds on Scotch-
street one hundred and seventy-five and an-half feet;
then with a line parallel with Northeast-street to the
Severn river, then bounding on and with the river to
Northeast-street, and then with Northeast-street to the
beginning. The improvements are, a large conven-
ient brick dwelling-house, beautifully situated on the
river, kitchen, and out-houses of different kinds, and
a pump of excellent water; any further description is
thought unnecessary, as persons who are disposed to
purchase will probably make themselves acquainted with
the property previous to the day of sale.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give
bond, with security, to be approved by the trustee,
for paying the purchase money, with interest, within
six months from the day of sale.

NICHOLAS BREWER, Trustee.

Sept. 4, 1804.

FOR SALE, OR RENT,

A VALUABLE MILL, situated on the Federal
road leading from the city of Annapolis to the
city of Washington, distant from the former six
miles, and is very convenient to a good landing on
South river; the mill house is large and convenient,
and the mill well fixed for business, the stands in an
excellent neighbourhood for purchasing grain, or
country custom; with the mill may be had 210 acres
of land, a part of it is meadow, now in cultivation,
and produces large crops of hay; there are several
small improvements on the land. A further descrip-
tion is thought unnecessary, as it is deemed no per-
son will purchase or rent without first viewing the
property; if the property is sold a credit of two years
will be given. Apply to

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

Annapolis, September 1, 1804.

NOTICE.

AS the subscriber intends to decline the mercan-
tile business, he will dispose of his STOCK on
hand, at the cost prices, for CASH. Any person
disposed to purchase the whole a liberal credit will be
given, on giving bond with approved security.

MAREEN B. DUVAL.

N. B. Those indebted to him on bond, note or
open account, are requested to settle the same imme-
diately, as no further indulgence can or will be given.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to my custody, on Saturday the
25th day of August, a negro man by the name
of NED, but since says his name is STEPHEN, and
that he did belong to FRANCIS DIGGES, of Charles
county, and was sold to a Georgia man, but does not
recollect his name; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches
high, spare made, about 18 or 19 years of age, of a
lightish complexion, with a scar on the left side of his
chin, occasioned by a knife; his clothing is a calico
jacket, of nabrig shirt, and striped Holland trousers.
His owner is desired to come and take him away, or he
will be sold for his prison fees, and other expenses.

JASPER E. TILLY, Sheriff of

Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, September 6, 1804.

For Sale at the Printing-Office,

(Price one dollar.)

The LAWS of MARYLAND.

Passed November session, 1803.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

WOMAN.

WHEN Nature own'd the Almighty's hand,
When planets roll'd at his command,
And senseless clay in man was warm'd,
The last great work, then unperform'd,

WAS WOMAN.

For this, the dormant Adam's side,
Unconsciously, a rib supplied;
Awake—his bosom rapture swell'd,
For lo! within his arms he held,

A WOMAN.

To sooth his woes, his cares to share,
And thus his pristine loss repair:
'Twas surely Heaven's kind design,
That man unto his side should join

A WOMAN.

A woman's tear, a woman's sigh,
The magic of a woman's eye,
Her mild and gentle accents prove,
The joys allied to wedded love,

AND WOMAN.

To weave the silken cobweb snare,
With siren song allure the ear,
With charms resistless rule the heart,
Of happy lover, is the art,

OF WOMAN.

When vex'd with busy toils of day,
To ease, the tired man gives way;
With converse sweet the hour beguiles,
Repels dull care with placid smiles

OF WOMAN.

What tempts to plough the stormy main,
Or roam to distant climes for gain?
What prompts the willing hand to toil,
But beauty's weakness, beauty's smile—

BUT WOMAN.

When journeying on with weary pace,
To meet again the fond embrace,
What cheers the way, worn travellers gloom,
But thoughts of long regretted home,

AND WOMAN.

When pensive grief bends o'er the grave,
To weep the friend it could not save;
And silent sheds on friendship's bier,
The tribute of a falling tear,

'TIS WOMAN'S.

And when affliction's mournful tale,
Or sorrow's notes her ear assail;
O! then escapes the rising sigh,
A glistening tear bedews the eye

OF WOMAN.

ELEGANT BALLAD.

'Twas on a cliff, whose rocky base
Baffled the briny wave;
Whose cultur'd heights their verdant store
To many a tenant gave.

A mother led by rustic cares,
Had wander'd with her child;
Unwean'd the babe—yet on the grafs
He frolic'd and he smil'd

With what delight the mother glow'd
To mark the infant's joy;
How oft would pause, amid her toil,
To contemplate her boy.

Yet soon by other cares estrang'd,
Her thoughts the child forsook;
Careless he wanton'd on the ground,
Nor caught his mother's look.

Crop'd was each flower that caught his eye,
'Till scrambling o'er the green,
He gain'd the cliff's unshelter'd edge,
And pleas'd, survey'd the scene.

'Twas now the mother, from her toil,
Turn'd to behold her child—
The urchin gone! her cheeks were flush'd!
Her wand'ring eye was wild!

She saw him on the cliff's rude brink—
Now careless peeping o'er—
He turn'd and to his mother smil'd,
Then sported as before.

Sunk was her voice—'twas vain to fly—
'Twas vain the brink to brave—
O Nature! it was thine alone
To prompt the means to save.

She tore her kerchief from her breast,
And laid her bosom bare;
He saw, delighted,—left the brink,
And fought to banquet there.

NOTICE.

AS trustee, appointed by the honourable the chan-
cellor, Alexander Contee Hanson, Esq; for
the benefit of the creditors of RINALDO JOHN-
SON, an insolvent debtor, I will sell, at public auc-
tion, on Wednesday the 19th day of September next,
at the Aquasco mills, in Prince-George's county, a
variety of MERCHANDISE, consisting of chintzes,
calicoes, muslins, cambricks, stuffs, silks, faces, ri-
bonds, cutlery, haberdashery, leather, mens and wo-
mens hats and bonnets, spices, juniper berries, hosiery,
tin ware, blacksmith's tools, tanner's tools, &c. &c.
together with a London built chariot and harness,
and a windfor sulkey and harness. The terms of sale
are, ready money for all purchases not exceeding fifty
dollars; four months credit, on giving bond, with ap-
proved security, on interest, from the day of sale,
for all purchases above fifty and not exceeding two
hundred and fifty dollars, and where the amount of
purchase shall exceed two hundred and fifty dollars,
bonds, with approved security, (as aforesaid) must be
given to the trustee, payable within one year.

ALEXANDER CONTEE.

Nottingham, August 19, 1804.

THE subscriber would dispose of, for terms of
years, some valuable NEGROES, men, wo-
men and children; he would also sell a few slaves
for life, on condition that they shall be removed out
of the state.

JOHN F. MERCER.

Annapolis, August 25, 1804.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.
THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE OF THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, will be run for, over the Annapolis course, on Tuesday the 23d day of October next, heats four miles each, carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club.

On Wednesday the 24th day of October, the **COLT'S PURSE OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS**, will be run for, heats two miles each.

On Thursday the 25th day of October, the **SUBSCRIPTION PURSE** of not less than **ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS**, heats three miles each.
 August 28, 1804.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed out of the general court, will be **SOLD**, at **PUBLIC SALE**, on the 22d of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the house of Mr. **WILLIAM CATON**, in the city of Annapolis, for cash,

TWO hundred acres of **LAND**, called **HARRISON'S SECURITY**, taken as the property of Samuel Harrison, and sold to satisfy a debt due Eleanor Hall, as executrix of John Hall, for the use of Nicholas Harwood.

HENRY HOWARD, Late sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.
 August 29, 1804.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell that valuable plantation **SUMMER-HILL**, on which capt. Henry Gaffaway now lives, containing about 330 acres, about seven miles from the city of Annapolis, and possesses all the advantages of water, with respect to navigation, fish, oysters, and wild fowl, being within one mile of navigable water; the greater part of it lays sufficiently level; the soil is fine, and easy of cultivation, and contains a sufficiency of meadow ground of a superior quality; about one third of this land is covered with timber, consisting of oak, poplar, and an immense quantity of chestnut and cedar, and is extremely well watered.

The improvements are new, and consist of a comfortable dwelling-house, with two rooms below stairs and two above, a kitchen, smoke-house, &c. and also a tobacco house.

The house is situated on an eminence which commands a view of the surrounding neighbourhood, also of Annapolis, London-town, and Chesapeake Bay, which makes it a situation in point of beauty equalled by few, and in point of healthfulness exceeded by none, and has several springs of as fine water as any in the state, within a few yards of the house.

This place is well situated to admit of its being divided, and should it be found necessary to accommodate purchasers the subscriber will do it.

As the subscriber is not induced from necessity to dispose of this place, any reasonable credit that may be required will be given, upon the purchaser's giving bond, with approved securities, and upon the payment of the whole, an indisputable title will be given.

JOHN GASSAWAY, of Rhode River.
 Any person in want of cedar, locust, and walnut posts, for fencing, may be supplied by applying to the subscriber.

JOHN GASSAWAY, of Rhode River.
 August 14, 1804, Rhode River.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT **SUTTON I. WEEMS**, **WILLIAM M. CARCAUD**, **THEODORE HODGKIN**, **DAVID L. WEEMS** and **CHARLES WILLIAMSON**, the commissioners named in a commission issued from Calvert county court, at April term, 1804, to divide or value the real estate of Benjamin Ward, deceased, according to the act to regulate descents, and the supplements thereto, the estate said to consist of land called **LETHWORTH'S CHARGE**, containing one hundred and eighty-four acres, situate in said county, intend to meet at the dwelling house on said land, on the tenth day of September next, for the purpose of executing the said trust; all persons interested are requested to attend.

August 16, 1804.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Charles county, hath obtained from the orphans court of the aforesaid county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Doctor **JOHN COURTS**, late of Charles county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate; all those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

HENRY H. CHAPMAN, Administrator with the will annexed.
 Charles county, August 20, 1804.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber, in person, or by deputy, will call on the respective persons indebted for officers fees, and expects they will be prepared to settle, otherwise, although disagreeable, he must proceed to execute, without respect to persons.

JASPER E. TILLEY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

WILLIAM M'PARLIN, CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that he has commenced **BUSINESS** at the shop lately kept by **WILLIAM FARIS**, in West-street, where clocks and watches of every description may be repaired in the most approved manner, and on the most moderate terms, also gold and silver work made, sold, and repaired; engravings, such as cyphers, seals, &c. neatly executed, and he assures those who please to honour him with their commands, that the utmost of his abilities shall be exerted to give general satisfaction.

N. B. Old gold and silver bought as usual.
 August 22, 1804.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, on the 19th inst. a negro lad named **WILL**, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, of a yellowish complexion, a sensible and artful villain; had on and took with him sundry cloathing unknown; I expect he will make for Annapolis, Baltimore, or George-town, at which latter place he has a father living. Any person apprehending said negro, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, if out of the county, but if in the county **TEN DOLLARS**, and all reasonable charges, paid by

July 30, 1804. **JAMES HEIGHE**.

THE LAST NOTICE.

LITTLE or no respect being paid to the notice published in this Gazette for several months past, I again, by order of John Boyd Watkins, one of the executors of **JOHN WELLS**, deceased, positively give the last notice; should the accounts not be closed satisfactorily by the 6th day of September next, I shall immediately put the law rigidly in force.

HENRY S. HALL, By order of

J. B. WATKINS.
 N. B. I request that all persons indebted to me will settle their accounts, as I am in immediate want of the money.
 July 30, 1804.

Patent Machine for Shelling Corn.

WHEREAS by virtue of an act of congress, entitled, An act to promote the progress of useful arts, &c. **PAUL PILSBURY**, of Newbury, in the state of Massachusetts, hath obtained letters patent for a machine for shelling Indian corn on a new and improved method, bearing date on the 25th day of October, 1803. And whereas the said Paul Pilsbury hath assigned all his right, title, and interest, of and to the said patent machine to Paul Adams, of Newbury, Thomas Burnham, Joseph Swafey, and Joseph Lord, Esquires, of Ipswich, and state of Massachusetts, and thereby giving to them the exclusive right of constructing, using, and vending to others to use the said machine for fourteen years from the date of said letters patent, with full power to receive all benefits and profits accruing therefrom, and to perform and execute all such acts relative to the same as the said Paul Pilsbury might have legally performed or executed.

NOTICE.

That by virtue and authority of the above assignment, the aforesaid Adams, Burnham, Swafey, and Lord, hath given, granted, and assigned, unto James Williams, of the city of Annapolis, the exclusive right, liberty, and authority, to construct, use, and vend to others to be used, the aforesaid shelling machine, during the whole unexpired term of fourteen years, (for which the exclusive privilege has been secured as aforesaid by letters patent) for the state of Maryland, and all that part of the district of Columbia lying on the north side of the river Patowmack. Said Williams has one of the machines, which may be seen at Annapolis at any time, and is now ready to furnish any person or persons with one or more of the said machines, with licence to make use of the same, or to grant licence to make use of them without furnishing the machine, one machine might serve four or five persons in a neighbourhood, by each person getting licence to use it, which will not exceed five dollars each.

This machine has been seen and much approved of by the president, and most of the members of congress, as well as by a great number of gentlemen farmers and others from different parts of the United States. The cost of a machine, with licence to work it, will not exceed thirty dollars. I will sell the exclusive right of making use of this machine for one or more counties, on very moderate terms. A man and a boy with this machine worked by hand, may easily shell one hundred bushels of corn in a day. The machine may be easily fixed to be turned by a horse, or water.

Please to take notice, that no other in this or any other state can grant licence to use this machine within the state of Maryland, or part of the district of Columbia; any person making use of it without a proper licence will be presented if known.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT we intend to petition the judges of the next Anne-Arundel county court, to grant us the privilege of using the road leading from the corner stone, between John G. Cromwell and Ebenezer Stewart, to Amasa Linthicum's shop, by paying for the same, according to the judgment of commissioners.

AQUILA PUMPHREY,
JOHN G. CROMWELL,
GEORGE CROMWELL.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of **RICHARD RICHARDSON**, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 15th November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this 18th day of August, 1804.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, as further indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN THOMAS RICHARDSON, Executor.
WILLIAM RICHARDSON, 5 York.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of **ROBERT JOHN SMITH**, late of Anne-Arundel county, are hereby informed, that all debts due the said estate are ordered by the orphans court to be paid to the subscribers, and as great indulgence hath already been given, suits will be ordered after the 20th September next, against all delinquents, without respect to persons; all those who have claims against the said estate are requested to deliver them for settlement as soon as possible.

JOHN RANDALL,
JOSHUA C. HIGGINS.
 August 28, 1804.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to my custody as runaways the following negroes, viz. **GEORGE GRAYSON**, appears to be 22 or 23 years of age, who belongs to Fauquier county, in the state of Virginia, and that he is a free man, he is a bright mulatto, about six feet high, rather spare made, and very freight; his cloathing is a brown broad cloth coat and pantaloons, one striped country cloth jacket, ofnabrig shirt, and one white ditto, very old, old hat, one crimson coloured silk waistcoat, and a pair of coarse shoes.

WAT, a black fellow, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a strong well set fellow, and says he belongs to **PEGGY BUTLER**, of Saint-Mary's county; I have understood he has been in and about the neighbourhood of Cornwall's Neck for two or three months past; his cloathing is nothing more than an ofnabrig shirt and trousers, and an old hat, but says he has other cloathing in the neighbourhood where he was apprehended. Their owners are requested to come forward, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be sold agreeably to law, for their prison fees, &c.

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff of Charles county.

June 25, 1804.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, at the head of Beard's creek, in Anne-Arundel county, on Saturday the 19th instant, a black fellow named **JACK**, he is about twenty-two years of age, about six feet high, stout and well made, his features are regular, and complexion very black; his cloathing, when at home was, in winter, country cloth jacket and overalls, in summer, ofnabrigs jacket and overalls; he took with him other cloaths. The above reward will be given if brought to the subscriber living in Annapolis, or **THIRTY DOLLARS** if secured in any gaol, so that he gets him again.

THOMAS HARWOOD.
 Annapolis, May 22, 1804.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself **STEPHEN**, and says he belongs to the estate of **PERKINS BROWN**, deceased, of St. Mary's county; he appears to be about 22 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout made, and nearly blind, in so much that he can scarcely do any plantation work, which he says proceeded from the small-pox; had on when committed a brown coarse cloth jacket, an old ofnabrig shirt, and a corduroy pair of breeches. His owner is desired to pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold, as the law directs, for his prison fees, &c.

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff of Charles county.

August 1, 1804.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at the Upper ferry on South River, in Anne-Arundel county, on Wednesday the 21st ult. a negro man named **CHARLES**, about twenty-two or twenty-three years old, five feet seven inches high, of a yellowish complexion, the inside of one of his ears has a knot occasioned by a fall, his foreteeth are very broad, has a very broad foot and narrow heel; had on when he went away a gre coat, striped waistcoat, and ofnabrig trousers, and had other cloaths in a bundle which are unknown. He was seen near the city of Baltimore a few days after he went off.

Whoever takes up and secures the said negro in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward. I hereby forewarn all persons from employing or harbouring him.

Oct. 6, 1803.

THOMAS PINDLE.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN**.

LXII YEAR.)

MARY

T H

Miscellany.

TOM KING,

OR, MONSIEUR TONSON

HERE liv'd, as fame reports, in
 least some fifty years ago, or more
 a pleasant wight in town, yclip'd
 a pleasant mischief sprang to
 in all the arts to tease and s
 a short, for strokes of humour, q
 many a jovial club this King wa
 with whom his active wit unrivall'd
 Choice spirit, grave free-mason, b
 could crowd his stories and don mo
 none a disappointment e'en cou
 His humour flow'd in such a copi

him a frolic was a high delight
 he would hunt for day and
 Careless how Prudence on the spe
 a pleasant mischief sprang to
 once o'er hedge and ditch away
 Nor left the game till he had run
 night our hero, rambling with
 the fam'd St. Giles's chanc'd his
 but by that spot the Seven Dial
 was silence all around and clear
 watch, as usual, dozing on his
 and scarce a lamp display'd a tw
 and this place there liv'd the n
 honest plodding foreign artizan
 known at that time by name of
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 self'd the inoffensive race to r
 and here they lighted like a fw
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 at the door he gave a thunc
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 "I'll ask," says King, "if Tho
 Thompson," cries t'other, "wh
 know not," King replies, "b
 What kind of animal will n
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 were half awake, he heav'd
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 "My, sare, vat want you, dat
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 they tell me, sare, vat you
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 but King resolv'd, not thus
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 to break once more the po
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 forthep seem'd approaching
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 with the knocker, thunc
 on his post determin'd to
 and oft indeed, he made th
 last King hears him o'er t
 and ring what fiend again c
 he wag salutes him with
 a drawing out to heighte
 while the poor Frenchman
 Is there—a Mr. Thomp
 Frenchman faulters, wi
 "Sare, I'm sure I v'd y
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 to monsieur Tonson in d
 to monsieur Tonson here
 Indeed, sare, dere no m

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 20, 1804. 11

Miscellany.

TOM KING.

OR, MONSIEUR TONSON.

HERE liv'd, as fame reports, in days of yore,
At least some fifty years ago, or more,
A pleasant wight in town, yclip'd Tom King,
Whose wit was clever at a joke,
And in all the arts to tease and smoke,
A short, for strokes of humour, quite the thing.

Many a jovial club this King was known,
With whom his active wit unrivall'd shone—
Choice spirit, grave free-mason, buck, and blood,
Could crowd his stories and bon mots to hear,
And none a disappointment e'er could fear,
His humour flow'd in such a copious flood.

As a frolic was a high delight—
He would hunt for day and night,
Careless how Prudence on the sport might frown:
For a pleasant mischief sprang to view,
Once o'er hedge and ditch away he flew,
Nor left the game till he had run it down.

One night our hero, rambling with a friend,
Fam'd St. Giles's chanc'd his course to bend,
Just by that spot the Seven Dial's height:
Was silence all around and clear the coast,
As usual, dozing on his post,
And scarce a lamp display'd a twinkling light.

And this place there liv'd the num'rous clans
Themselves plodding foreign artisans,
Known at that time by name of refugees—
Aval of persecution from their home,
And the inoffensive race to roam,
And here they lighted like a swarm of bees.

And our two friends were faunt'ring thro' the street,
Thence some food for humour soon to meet,
When in a window near, a light they view;
And through a dim and melancholy ray,
Saw the prologue to some merry play,
Towards the gloomy dome our hero drew.

At the door he gave a thund'ring knock
The time we may suppose near two o'clock,
"I'll ask," says King, "if Thompson lodges here;"
Thompson, cries t'other, "who the devil is he?"
Know not," King replies, "but want to see
What kind of animal will now appear."

Some time a little Frenchman came,
Whom display'd a rufflight's trembling flame,
The other held a thing they call culotte;
And strip'd woollen night-cap grac'd his head,
And waitcoat o'er one shoulder spread,
Once half awake, he heav'd a yawning note.

Some more excuses tender'd, off King goes,
And the old Frenchman fought once more repose,
The rogue next night pursu'd his old career—
'Twas long indeed before the man came nigh,
And then he utter'd in a piteous cry,
"Sare, 'pon my soul, no monsieur Tonson here!"

Our sportive wight his usual visit paid,
And the next night came forth a prattling maid,
Whose tongue, indeed, than any jack went faster—
Anxious she strove his errand to inquire,
He said "tis vain your pretty tongue to tire
"He should not stir till he had seen her master."

The damsel then began, in doleful state
The Frenchman's broken slumbers to relate,
And begg'd he'd call at proper time of day—
King told her she must fetch her master down,
A chaise was ready, he was leaving town,
But first had much of deep concern to say.

Thus urg'd, she went the snoring man to call,
And long indeed was she oblig'd to bawl,
Ere she could rouse the torpid lump of clay—
At last he wakes—he rises, and he swears,
But scarcely had he totter'd down the stairs,
When King attacks him in his usual way.

The Frenchman now perceiv'd 'twas all in vain,
To this tormentor mildly to complain,
And trait in rage began his crest to rear—
"Sare, eat the devil make you treat me so?"
"Sare, I tell you, sare, tree one two nights ago,
"Got tam I swear, no monsieur Tonson here."

True as the night, King went, and heard a strife,
Between the harra's'd Frenchman and his wife,
Which would defend to chafe the fiend away;
At length to join their forces they agree,
And trait impetuously they turn the key,
Prepar'd with mutual fury for the fray!

Our hero, with the firmness of a rock,
Collected to receive the mighty shock,
Uttering the old inquiry, calmly stood—
The name of Thompson rais'd the storm so high,
He deem'd it then the safest plan to fly,
With, "Well I'll call when you're in gentler mood."

In short our hero with the same intent,
Full many a night to plague the Frenchman went—
So fond of mischief was this wicked wit:
They threw out water—for the watch they call,
But King, expecting, still escapes from all—
Monsieur at last was forced his house to quit!

It happen'd that our wag about this time,
On some fair prospect fought the eastern clime,
Six ling'ring years were there his tedious lot;
At length, content, amid his rip'ning store,
He treads again on Britain's happy shore,
And his long absence is at once forgot.

FROM A LATE LONDON PRINT.
ANECDOTE OF BOISSY.
I THINK it may not be unserviceable to our times
once more to call to mind, and to relate the following
history, as an admonition to young people who start
aside from their serious studies, and rush into the arms
of the muses to starve in rapture.

Boissy, the author of several dramatic pieces,
that were received with applause, met with the com-
mon fate of those who give themselves up entirely to
the arts of the muses. He laboured and toiled un-
remittingly—his works procured him fame but no
bread. He languished with a wife and child, under
the pressure of the extremest poverty.

But, melancholy as his situation was, he lost no-
thing of that pride which is peculiar to genius, whe-
ther great or small; he could not creep and fawn at
the feet of a patron. He had friends who would have
administered relief to him; but they were never made
acquainted with his condition, or had not friendly
impetuosity enough to force their assistance upon
him.

Boissy became a prey to distress and despondency.
The shortest way to rid himself at once from all his
misery seem'd to him to be death. Death appear'd
to him as a friend, as a saviour and deliverer; and
gained his affection. His tender spouse, who was no
less weary of life, listened with participation, when he
declaim'd with all the warmth of poetic rapture, of
deliverance from this earthly prison, and of the smil-
ing prospects of futurity; and at length resolv'd to
accompany him in death. But she could not think of
leaving her beloved son, of five years old, in a world
of misery and sorrow; it was therefore agreed to take
the child along with them on their passage into ano-
ther and better world.

They were now firmly resolv'd to die. But what
mode of death should they adopt? They made choice
of the most horrible—of starving: Accordingly they
sought in their solitary and deserted department, their
deliverer, in his most ghastly form. Their resolution,
their fortitude, were immovable.
They locked the door, and began to fast. When
any one came and knock'd, they fled trembling into
the corner, and were in perpetual dread lest their pur-
pose should be discovered. Their little son, who had
not yet learnt to silence the calls of hunger by arti-
ficial reasons, whimpering and crying asked for bread;
but they always found means to quiet him.

It occurred to one of Boissy's friends, that it was
very extraordinary he should never find him at home.
At first he thought the family were removed; but, on
being assured of the contrary, he grew more uneasy.
He called several times in one day: always nobody at
home! At last he burst open the door.—O what a
sight!

He saw his friend, with his wife and son, lying on
a bed, pale and emaciated, scarcely able to utter a
word. The boy lay in the middle, and the husband
and wife had their arms thrown over him.—The child
stretch'd out its little hands towards his deliverer, and
his first word was—bread! It was now the third day
that not a morsel of food had entered his lips.
The parents lay still in a perfect stupor! they had
never heard the bustling open of the door, and felt
nothing of the embraces of their agitated friend.—
Their wasted eyes were directed towards the boy; and
the tenderest expressions of pity were in the looks,
with which they had last beheld him, and still saw him
dying.

Their friends hastened to take measures for their
deliverance; but could not succeed without difficulty.
They thought they had already done with all the trou-
bles of the world; and were suddenly terrified at be-
ing forced into them again! Void of sense and reflec-
tion, they submitted to the attempts that were made
to restore them to life. At length their friends hit
upon the most efficacious means. He took the child
from their arms, and thus called up the last spark of
paternal and maternal tenderness. He gave the child
to eat; who, with one hand, held his bread, and
with the other alternately shook his father and mother;
his piteous moans roused them at last from their death-
like slumber. It seem'd at once to awake a new love
of life in their hearts, when they saw that their child
had left the bed and their embrace.

Nature did her office. Their friend procur'd them
strengthening broths, which he put to their lips with
the utmost caution; and did not leave them till every
symptom of restored life was fully visible. Thus were
they saved.
This transaction made much noise in Paris, and at
length reach'd the ears of the Marchioness de Pom-
padour. Boissy's deplorable situation mov'd her. She
immediately sent him a hundred louis d'ors, and soon
after procur'd him the profitable place of Contrôleur
de Mercure de France, with a pension for his wife
and child, if they outlived him.

INSCRIPTION

FOR A COLUMN AT TRUXILLO, THE BIRTH-PLACE
OF PIZARRO, THE CONQUEROR OF PERU.

PIZARRO here was born. A greater name
The lists of glory boast not. Toil, and want,
And danger, never from his course deterr'd
This daring soldier. Many a fight he won:
He slaughter'd thousands; he subdu'd a rich
And ample realm. Such were PIZARRO's deeds;
And Wealth, and Pow'r and Fame, were his reward
Among mankind!—There is another world.
O reader! If you earn your daily bread
By daily labour; if your lot be low,
And hard, and wretched—thank the gracious God
Who made you, that you are not such as he!

Arundel county, obtained from county, in Ma. personal estate of Anne-Arundel having claim warned to ex- proof, to the fu- mber next, they om all benefit of hands, this 18th are requested to subscribers, as far- SON, Execu- tor. ate of ROBERT ne-Arundel coun- ebts due the said out to be paid to ence hath already iter the 20th Sep- s, without respect ms against the fid for settlement an NDALL, C. HIGGINS. E. y as runaways the GEORGE GRAY. s of age, who the State of Vi- he is a bright m- r spare made, and brown broad cloth country cloth jacket, very old, old hat, coat, and a pair of 5 feet 8 or 9 inches l says he belongs to y's county; I have out the neighbourhood three months past; man an osnabrig shirt out says he has other where he was appo- ited to come forward way, otherwise they their prison fees, &c. REEN, Sheriff of unty. Reward. iber's farm, at the Anne-Arundel com- tant, a black fellow nty-two years of age, well made, his features very black; his cloth- winter, country cloth osnabrigs jacket and er cloaths. The above ight to the subscriber. RTY DOLLARS gets him again. AS HARWOOD. ultody as a runaway, nself STEPHEN, and of PERGRINE BOW- nty; he appears to be 9 inches high, fac- so much that he can rk, which he says, pro- ad on when commit- an old osnabrig shirt. es. His owner is de- him away, otherwise he ts, for his prison fee. GREEN, Sheriff of a county. Reward. iber, living at the River, in Anne-Arundel 21st ult. a negro man, twenty-two or twenty- seven inches high, of a inside of one of his all, his foreteeth are very ot and narrow heel; ha- gre coaten, striped waist- and had other cloaths n. He was seen near the days after he went ad- secures the said negro in him again, shall receive by forewarn all persons ng him. THOMAS PINDLE. POLIS: RICK and SAMUEL EEN.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, September 20, 1804.

WE are authorized to say, that Mr. OSBORN S. HARWOOD will be a candidate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of RICHARD H. HARWOOD, Esquire.

BEING notified in a hand-bill of my

The public's most devoted servant,
CLEMENT HILL, jun.
September 12, 1804.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.

The persons held up to our view were Archibald Van-Horn, Edward Hall and Leonard Covington, Esquires. The first gentleman had declared, in explicit terms, both verbally and in writing, that he would not consider himself bound by the determination of the committee, and would oppose any one re-

Boston, September 8.

they immediately answered by a volley

Annapolis, September 1

September 1

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NATCHEZ, August 14...
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on their way, they...
efq. (an alcalde) and...

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed out of the general court, will be EXPOSED at PUBLIC SALE, for cash, on the 3d of October, at WILLIAM CATON'S, Annapolis,

TWO hundred and fifty acres of LAND, adjoining the land of John Scrivener, called HARRISON'S RESURVEY, taken as the property of Samuel Harrison, jun. to satisfy debts due John Scrivener and John Whittington.

J. E. TILLY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 12, 1804. 2

To the VOTERS of Anne-Arundel county and the City of Annapolis.

Gentlemen,
FOR the honour you once conferred on me, in making me your choice as Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, and particularly for the zeal you manifested on that occasion, I offer you my warm and sincere thanks; having reason to hope that my official conduct, during three years, met your approbation, and that you have had no cause to regret your choice, I flatter myself that your confidence in me has not diminished. Presuming therefore on your future support, and being solicited by numerous friends, I take the liberty of declaring my intention to offer as a candidate at the next election for Sheriff; should I be so happy as to obtain your suffrages, every effort of mine shall be used to discharge, with propriety, the various and important duties of that office. I remain, gentlemen, with every sentiment of respect, your humble servant,

JOHN WELCH.
Annapolis, September 18, 1804. 1

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of ROGER DITTY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons any ways indebted to said estate to make payment, and all persons who have claims against said estate, will be pleased to furnish them, after having passed the court, for payment, to the subscriber.

SAMUEL JACOB, Executor.
The subscriber hopes that due attention will be paid to the above, as no indulgence can be given.

This is to give notice,

THAT I have heretofore advertised, under the directions of the orphans court, for all persons who had claims against the estate of THOMAS BEARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to bring them in on or before such a day. Now this is to give further notice, that those who have claims against the estate of the said Thomas Beard, and do not bring them in on the 9th day of October next, to receive a dividend at the registers of wills office of the county aforesaid, will be excluded according to law.

ANNE BEARD, Administratrix.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Calvert county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of NATHAN SMITH, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of April, eighteen hundred and five, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this eighteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and four.

THEODORE HODGKIN, Administrator.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of MATTHEW BIRKHEAD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, and all those indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment. Given under my hand, this 18th day of September, 1804.

SAMUEL BIRKHEAD, Administrator.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition the next general assembly of this State for a writ of insolvency, to liberate me from debts which I am unable to pay.

JOSHUA MARRIOTT, Jun.

September 19, 1804. 10276

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to my custody, on Saturday the 25th day of August, a negro man by the name of NED, but since says his name is STEPHEN, and that he did belong to FRANCIS DIGGES, of Charles county, and was sold to a Georgia man, but does not recollect his name; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, spare made, about 18 or 19 years of age, of a lightish complexion, with a scar on the left side of his chin, occasioned by a knife; his clothing is a calico jacket, striped shirt, and striped Holland trousers. His owner is desired to come and take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees, and other expenses.

JASPER E. TILLY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, September 6, 1804. 2

Poet's Corner.

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The following lines were occasioned by observing a young gentleman frequently walking on one of the hills that hang over the Severn, with a very disturbed air.—Except the catastrophe, the narrative is tolerably correct.

THE DESPONDING LOVER.

WHEN grey evening had lengthen'd the shadows around,
And the tumults of day came no more on the air;
When the sweet musing hour was disturb'd by no sound,
Save the dash of the oar faintly echoed afar.
Then as wayward I rove on the high tow'ring cliff,
That rises abrupt o'er the Severn's blue stream;
To watch the white fall of the far distant kiff,
Or view on the wave the Sun's last trembling beam.
I saw near the brink of the precipic'd height,
The faint form of a man whose frenetic start,
Proclaim'd him a "stranger to peaceful delight,"
And betray'd the "big woe" that corroded his heart.
Oft he pac'd the rude cliff with an unsettled air,
Then with listless composure would gaze on the scene;
Whilst his wan eye that shone thro' the lucidous tear,
Bereft of its frenzy, beam'd dimly serene.
Now suppliant he kneel'd o'er the wave beaten hill,
And reckless of danger that threat'ned below,
Thus spake! whilst the bright sun in lucidous rill,
That roll'd down his cheek gave relief to his woe:
"O grant me, dear ANNA, sweet maid of my heart,
"If e'er my sad destiny break on thy ear,
"The sigh of compassion when hence I depart,
"Then contented and blest I shall breathe my last pray'r."

Now rising abruptly he sprang tow'rd the height,
And fain would the wretched man plunge in the wave;
My soul quick recoiling, shrunk back at the sight,
And bade me the poor wilder'd maniac save.

I call'd on him then, and bade him forbear,
Nor sink 'neath the woes that shut hope from his view;
The unwelcome sound broke with dread on his ear,
And reason returning its calm did renew.

And dar'st thou, I cried, rush uncall'd into death,
Or cowardly close thy sad destiny's round—
Thus steal out of life, and arrest thy last breath,
And enter uncall'd on the future profound.

Shall nature then swerve from the dictates of sense,
And fall the sad victim of passion's rude strife?
Shall the agoniz'd soul speed her flight madly hence,
And bear the black crime to the author of life?

'Tis frenzy, 'tis madness, that prompts the resolve,
To flee from the ills that await us below;
For the clouds of misfortune must one day dissolve,
And the care beaten heart will with joy overflow.

His eye's fullen scowl like the sepulchral lamp,
Shedding horror around, spoke the gloom of his soul;
The voice of my warning seem'd his purpose to damp,
And his despair'd resolves for a moment control.

But his frenzy returning, put reason to flight,
And he plung'd down the stream to the regions of night.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

TO HEALTH.

O HEALTH! thou rosy cherub, how my soul
Gleets thy return with fond propitious joy;
Thy healing wings doth each disease control,
And ev'ry baleful influence destroy.

While blest with thee, content shall be my lot,
And gay good humour at my board preside;
Plenty shall be the inmate of my cot,
And all the ills of poverty deride.

While blest with thee how joyous is my mind,
Each sense attun'd to gratitude and love;
And if the charming ANNA then prove kind,
Her matchless smiles a double pleasure prove.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery of the State of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, at CATON'S tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at twelve o'clock, on Saturday the twenty-ninth day of the present month,

THE lot of ground now in the occupation of Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, of the city of Annapolis; this lot begins at the intersection of North-east-street and Scotch-street, and bounds on Scotch-street one hundred and seventy-five and an half feet, then with a line parallel with Northeast-street to the Severn river, then bounding on and with the river to Northeast-street, and then with Northeast-street to the beginning. The improvements are, a large convenient brick dwelling-house, beautifully situated on the river, kitchen, and out-houses of different kinds, and a pump of excellent water; any further description is thought unnecessary, as persons who are disposed to purchase will probably make themselves acquainted with the property previous to the day of sale.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond, with security, to be approved by the trustee, for paying the purchase money, with interest, within six months from the day of sale.

NICHOLAS BREWER, Trustee.

Sept. 7, 1804.

NOTICE.

AS the subscriber intends to decline the mercantile business, he will dispose of his STOCK on hand, at the cost prices, for CASH. Any person disposed to purchase the whole a liberal credit will be given, on giving bond with approved security.

MAREEN B. DUVAL.
N. B. Those indebted to him on bond, note, or open account, are requested to settle the same immediately, as no further indulgence can or will be given.

Annapolis, September, 1804. 2 X

WILLIAM M'PARLIN,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that he has commenced BUSINESS at the shop lately kept by WILLIAM FARIS, in West-street, where clocks and watches of every description may be repaired in the most approved manner, and on the most moderate terms, also gold and silver work made, sold, and repaired; engraving, such as cyphers, seals, &c. neatly executed, and he assures those who please to honour him with their commands, that the utmost of his abilities shall be exerted to give general satisfaction.
N. B. Old gold and silver bought as usual.
August 22, 1804.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, on the 19th inst. a negro lad named WILL, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, of a yellowish complexion, a sensible and artful villain; had on and took with him sundry cloathing unknown; I expect he will make for Annapolis, Baltimore, or George-town, at which latter place he has a father living. Any person apprehending said negro, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, if out of the county, but if in the county TEN DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges, paid by
July 30, 1804. **JAMES HEIGHE.**

THE LAST NOTICE.

LITTLE or no respect being paid to the notice published in this Gazette for several months past, I again, by order of John Boyd Watkins, one of the executors of JOHN WELLS, deceased, positively give the last notice; should the accounts not be closed satisfactorily by the 6th day of September next, I shall immediately put the law rigidly in force.
HENRY S. HALL, By order of
J. B. WATKINS.

N. B. I request that all persons indebted to me will settle their accounts, as I am in immediate want of the money.
July 30, 1804. **H. S. HALL.**

Patent Machine for Shelling Corn.

WHEREAS by virtue of an act of congress, entitled, An act to promote the progress of useful arts, &c. PAUL PILSBURY, of Newbury, in the state of Massachusetts, hath obtained letters patent for a machine for shelling Indian corn on a new and improved method, bearing date on the 25th day of October, 1803. And whereas the said Paul Pilsbury hath assigned all his right, title, and interest, of and to the said patent machine to Paul Adams, of Newbury, Thomas Burnham, Joseph Swafey, and Joseph Lord, Esquires, of Ipswich, and state of Massachusetts, and thereby giving to them the exclusive right of constructing, using, and vending to others to use the said machine for fourteen years from the date of said letters patent, with full power to receive all benefits and profits accruing therefrom, and to perform and execute all such acts relative to the same as the said Paul Pilsbury might have legally performed or executed.

NOTICE.

That by virtue and authority of the above assignment, the aforesaid Adams, Burnham, Swafey, and Lord, hath given, granted, and assigned, unto James Williams, of the city of Annapolis, the exclusive right, liberty, and authority, to construct, use, and vend to others to be used, the aforesaid shelling machine, during the whole unexpired term of fourteen years, (for which the exclusive privilege has been secured as aforesaid by letters patent) for the state of Maryland, and all that part of the district of Columbia lying on the north side of the river Patowmack. Said Williams has one of the machines, which may be seen at Annapolis at any time, and is now ready to furnish any person or persons with one or more of the said machines, with licence to make use of the same, or to grant licence to make use of them without furnishing the machine, one machine might serve four or five persons in a neighbourhood, by each person getting licence to use it, which will not exceed five dollars each.

This machine has been seen and much approved of by the president, and most of the members of congress, as well as by a great number of gentlemen farmers and others from different parts of the United States. The cost of a machine, with licence to work it, will not exceed thirty dollars. I will sell the exclusive right of making use of this machine for one or more counties, on very moderate terms. A man and a boy with this machine worked by hand, may easily shell one hundred bushels of corn in a day. The machine may be easily fixed to be turned by a horse, or water.

Please to take notice, that no other in this or any other state can grant licence to use this machine within the state of Maryland, or part of the district of Columbia; any person making use of it without a proper licence will be presented if known.
JAMES WILLIAMS.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT we intend to petition the judges of the next Anne-Arundel county court, to grant us the privilege of using the road leading from the corner stone, between John G. Cromwell and Ebenezer Stewart, to Amasa Linthicum's shop, by paying for the same, according to the judgment of commissioners.
AQUILA PUMPHREY,
JOHN G. CROMWELL,
GEORGE CROMWELL.

FOR SALE, OR RENT,

A VALUABLE MILL, situated on the Federal road leading from the city of Annapolis to the city of Washington, distant from the former six miles, and is very convenient to a good landing on South river; the mill house is large and convenient, and the mill well fixed for business, the stands in an excellent neighbourhood for purchasing grain, or country custom; with the mill may be had 210 acres of land, a part of it is meadow, now in cultivation, and produces large crops of hay; there are several small improvements on the land. A further description is thought unnecessary, as it is deemed no person will purchase or rent without first viewing the property; if the property is sold a credit of two years will be given. Apply to
SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

Annapolis, September 1, 1804.

THE subscriber would dispose of for terms of years, some valuable NEGROES, men, women and children; he would also sell a few slaves for life, on condition that they shall be removed out of the state.

JOHN F. MERCER.

Annapolis, August 25, 1804.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, will be run for, over the Annapolis course, on Tuesday the 23d day of October next, heats four miles each, carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club.

On Wednesday the 24th day of October, the COLT'S PURSE of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, will be run for, heats two miles each.

On Thursday the 25th day of October, the SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of not less than ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, heats three miles each.
August 28, 1804.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed out of the general court, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 22d of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the house of Mr. WILLIAM CATON, in the city of Annapolis, for cash,

TWO hundred acres of LAND, called HARRISON'S SECURITY, taken as the property of Samuel Harrison, and sold to satisfy a debt due Eleanor Hall, as executrix of John Hall, for the use of Nicholas Harwood.

HENRY HOWARD, Late sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 29, 1804.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of RICHARD RICHARDSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 15th November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this 18th day of August, 1804.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, as further indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN THOMAS RICHARDSON, Executors.
WILLIAM RICHARDSON,

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at the Upper ferry on South River, in Anne-Arundel county, on Wednesday the 21st ult. a negro man named CHARLES, about twenty-two or twenty-three years old, five feet seven inches high, of a yellowish complexion, the inside of one of his ears has a knot occasioned by a fall, his foreteeth are very broad, has a very broad foot and narrow heel; had on when he went away a gre coat, striped waistcoat, and snabrig trousers, and had other cloaths in a bundle which are unknown. He was seen near the city of Baltimore a few days after he went off. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward. I hereby forewarn all persons from employing or harbouring him.
Oct. 6, 1803.

THOMAS PINDLE.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, at the head of Beard's creek, in Anne-Arundel county, on Saturday the 19th instant, a black fellow named JACK, he is about twenty-two years of age, about six feet high, stout and well made, his features are regular, and complexion very black; his cloathing, when at home was, in winter, country cloth jacket and overalls, in summer, snabrigs jacket and overalls; he took with him other cloaths. The above reward will be given if brought to the subscriber, living in Annapolis, or THIRTY DOLLARS if secured in any gaol, so that he gets him again.
THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, May 22, 1804.

JACOB'S LAW DICTIONARY.

Subscriptions for this valuable work, now printing in Philadelphia, in two volumes, 4to, price 20 dollars, in boards, received at the printing-office.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell that valuable plantation SUMMER-HILL, on which capt. Henry Garfaway now lives, containing about 330 acres, about seven miles from the city of Annapolis, and possesses all the advantages of water, with respect to navigation, fish, oysters, and wild fowl, being within one mile of navigable water; the greater part of it lay sufficiently level; the soil is fine, and easy of cultivation, and contains a sufficiency of meadow ground of a superior quality; about one third of this land is covered with timber, consisting of oak, poplar, and an immense quantity of chestnut and cedar, and is extremely well watered.

The improvements are new, and consist of a comfortable dwelling-house, with two rooms below stairs and two above, a kitchen, smoke-house, &c. and also a tobacco house.

The house is situated on an eminence which commands a view of the surrounding neighbourhood, also of Annapolis, London-town, and Chesapeake Bay, which makes it a situation in point of beauty equalled by few, and in point of healthiness exceeded by none, and has several springs of as fine water as any in the state, within a few yards of the house.

This place is well situated to admit of its being divided, and should it be found necessary to accommodate purchasers the subscriber will do it.

As the subscriber is not induced from necessity to dispose of this place, any reasonable credit that may be required will be given, upon the purchaser's giving bond, with approved securities, and upon the payment of the whole, an indisputable title will be given.

JOHN GASSAWAY, of Rhode River.

Any person in want of cedar, locust, and walnut posts, for fencing, may be supplied by applying to the subscriber.

JOHN GASSAWAY, of Rhode River.

August 14, 1804, Rhode River.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to my custody as runaways the following negroes, viz. GEORGE GRAYSON, appears to be 22 or 23 years of age, who says he belongs to Fauquier county, in the state of Virginia, and that he is a free man, he is a bright mulatto, about six feet high, rather spare made, and very straight; his cloathing is a brown broad cloth coat and pantaloons, one striped country cloth jacket, snabrig shirt, and white ditto, very old, old hat, one crimson coloured silk waistcoat, and a pair of coarse shoes.

WAT, a black fellow, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a strong well set fellow, and says he belongs to PEGGY BUTLER, of Saint-Mary's county; I have understood he has been in and about the neighbourhood of Cornwallis's Neck for two or three months past; his cloathing is nothing more than an snabrig shirt and trousers, and an old hat, but says he has other cloathing in the neighbourhood where he was apprehended. Their owners are requested to come forward, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be sold agreeably to law, for their prison fees, &c.

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff of Charles county.

June 25, 1804.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself STEPHEN, and says he belongs to the estate of PEREGRINE BONE, deceased, of St. Mary's county; he appears to be about 22 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout made, and nearly blind, in so much that he can scarcely do any plantation work, which he says proceeded from the small-pox; had on when committed, a brown coarse cloth jacket, an old snabrig shirt, and a corduroy pair of breeches. His owner is desired to pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold, as the law directs, for his prison fees, &c.

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff of Charles county.

August 1, 1804.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Charles county, hath obtained from the orphans court of the said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Doctor JOHN COURTS, late of Charles county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate; all those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

HENRY H. CHAPMAN, Administrator with the will annexed.

Charles county, August 20, 1804.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber, in person, or by deputy, will call on the respective persons indebted for officers fees, and expects they will be prepared to settle, otherwise, although disagreeable, he must proceed to execute, without respect to persons.

JASPER E. TILLY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LXIII YEAR.)

MAR

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Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, Sep

WE are authorized RICHARD MERRIKEN will be a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of H. HARWOOD, Esquire.

WE are authorized OSBORN S. HARWOOD will be a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of H. HARWOOD, Esquire.

AT a meeting of pointed by the republicans of Prince-George's county, and the city of Annapolis, on the 6th day of September, previous public notice, for the purpose of electing a candidate for the representation of the next congress of the United States, H. Harwood, Esquire, was chosen ZACHARIAH DUVAL, junior, secretary. Resolutions were agreed to: Resolved, That in the opinion of the Republicans, H. Harwood, Esquire, ought to be re-elected.

HUMPHREY BELT, senior ZACHARIAH DUVAL, junior

of the REPUBLICANS of TRICT.

Yellow-citizens,

THE necessity for unanimity induced us to undertake the selecting a person, who, in our opinion, to prevail over any candidate forward by our political friends with concern and regret to the success of republicanism, and to the danger to liberty, and the election, and this too by men most forward in promoting the cause of liberty, and in true, that did there not exist parties, divided in their views, measure of the general interest, there could be no necessity, to collect the sense of the people, and then select, at the polls, numerous candidates, those to be attached; and to keep on the ignorant and immoral, and while there does exist a most but feel anxious to unite the persons held up to our view, Edward Hall and others. The first gentleman in terms, both verbally and in writing, could not consider himself bound to the committee, and was recommended by them. His name was rejected, and the committee, considering him well known, the most likely person to be elected.

If it is necessary to collect the sense of the people, in order to concentrate our political opponents, who, with unanimity, what better way for the people to meet in public, and sending forward a committee, to consult with the candidates, as candidates for election? This was done in the counties. If some of the fault was their own. We merely recommend. In our consideration ourselves bound to the majority of republicans in the county, to be able to ascertain, Mr. Covington. If we are in our consciences, and information we could obtain, that every man would be for candidates, and then the day of election, and the elections are frequent enough, would be an evil. Complaints against commission from Mr. Van-Horn, was one of their warmest supporters, and the freedom of

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 27, 1804.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, September 27, 1804.

WE are authorized to say, that Mr. RICHARD MERRIKEN will be a candidate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of RICHARD H. HARWOOD, Esquire.

WE are authorized to say, that Mr. OSBORN S. HARWOOD will be a candidate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of RICHARD H. HARWOOD, Esquire.

AT a meeting of the conferrees appointed by the republicans of the second district, comprising Prince-George's and Anne-Arundel counties, and the city of Annapolis, held at Queen-Anne on the 6th day of September, 1804, according to previous public notice, for the purpose of designating a candidate for the representation of the said district in the next congress of the United States, Humphrey Belt, senior, Esquire, was chosen chairman, and Zachariah Duvall, junior, secretary, when the following resolutions were agreed to:

RESOLVED, That in the opinion of this meeting, Leonard Covington, Esquire, ought to be the republican candidate.

RESOLVED, That every individual of the meeting will exert himself to promote the election of Mr. Covington, and they earnestly recommend it to their republican brethren throughout the district to unite in his support.

HUMPHREY BELT, senior, chairman.

ZACHARIAH DUVALL, junior, secretary.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.

Fellow-citizens,

THE necessity for unanimity among the republicans induced us to undertake the disagreeable task of designating a person, who, in our opinion, is most likely to prevail over any candidate that may be brought forward by our political opponents.

With concern and regret we hear a measure so necessary to the success of republicanism denounced as dangerous to liberty, and destroying the freedom of election, and this too by men who heretofore have been most forward in promoting committee meetings.

It is true, that did there not exist among us two conflicting parties, divided in their views as to every leading measure of the general and state governments, there could be no necessity, previous to an election, to collect the sense of the people as to the candidate; we could then select, at the polls, from among the numerous candidates, those to whom we were personally attached; and to keep out of our public councils the ignorant and immoral, would alone excite our indignation. But while there does exist two such parties, we must not feel anxious to unite our friends.

The persons held up to our view were Archibald Van-Horn, Edward Hall and Leonard Covington, Esquires. The first gentleman had declared, in explicit terms, both verbally and in writing, that he would not consider himself bound by the determination of the committee, and would oppose any one recommended by them. His nomination was unanimously rejected, and the committee recommended Mr. Covington, considering him well qualified for the trust, and the most likely person to unite the suffrages of our fellow-citizens.

If it is necessary to collect the sense of the republicans, in order to concentrate their efforts against their political opponents, who, on all occasions, act with unanimity, what better mode can be devised, than for the people to meet in the different election districts, and sending forward members to compose a general committee, to consult among themselves as to characters, as candidates most likely to give satisfaction? This was done in most of the districts in the counties. If some of them were unrepresented, fault was their own. We pretend not to dictate; we merely recommend. In making the choice, we considered ourselves bound to respect the will of the majority of republicans in the district; as far as we have been able to ascertain, that will is in favour of Mr. Covington. If we are mistaken, we stand in our consciences, as we acted on the best information we could obtain. 'Twas not to be expected, that every man would go forward and vote, for candidates, and then attend the polls on the day of election, and vote them in as members; elections are frequent enough; were they more so they would be an evil.

Complaints against committees come with a bad name from Mr. Van-Horn, who, until the present time, was one of their warmest friends; but when he charges them with a tendency to destroy the right of age, and the freedom of election, we feel the

charge personal. We were appointed to act at the instance of a number of respectable republicans, and in agreeing to discharge the duty, we have assented to their propriety; yet we disclaim all intention of wishing to destroy the right of suffrage, or the freedom of election, and, we trust, our uniform conduct, as republicans, will do away any suspicions which Mr. Van-Horn's charges may be calculated to excite.

There is poor encouragement indeed for the friends of the equal rights of man to persevere in their endeavours to perpetuate those rights, if, in a moment, their fair fame is to be blasted; we have a sufficient number of political opponents to contend with, and little expected to find in our bosom a man hardy enough to make such a charge against us. To be a republican is to be a mark to be shot at by calumny. Mr. Van-Horn has himself, perhaps, felt its shafts, and ought to have been more tender of our feelings.

Mr. Van-Horn complains, that reports are in circulation of his apostatizing from his political principles.—If such reports do exist, we neither originated them, or gave currency to them; but if he courts the federal interest, and owes his election to it, the circumstance may justify suspicions, which assertion alone may be insufficient to remove.—We have the authority of Heaven for saying, that "no servant can serve two masters; for either he will hate the one, and love the other, or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other." Mr. Van-Horn also says, he will not be the means of injuring the republican cause, and that he will decline if a federal candidate comes forward. What is more likely to injure the republican cause than an attempt to divide the republicans? and what security can we have that a federal candidate will not be brought forward on the morning of the election? We know, from experience, the unanimity with which the federals act. Indeed a federal candidate, Mr. Clement Hill, jun. is at this time in nomination.

To conclude, we disclaim all personal dislike of Mr. Van-Horn or Mr. Hall, though we have recommended Mr. Covington; on the contrary, we respect them both.—The members of this committee have no private views of their own to answer, but, as private citizens, are anxious alone to promote the public good. They are anxious, above all, to disappoint the federal prediction, that the republicans, if left to themselves, would soon quarrel and divide. We therefore exhort you to be united—reflect, that it is impossible to gratify every one who may wish to be in congress; we shall be mortified if the disappointment of an individual should create a division among ourselves.

By order of the committee,

H. BELT, sen. Chairman.
Z. DUVALL, jun. Secretary.

BOSTON, September 17.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival on Saturday last, of the Sally, capt. Webber, from Liverpool, and the Galen, capt. Hinckley, from London, we have received English papers to the 11th August, which state, among other articles of local concern, the safe arrival of all the valuable fleets of merchantmen expected in the month of August, among which are the China, the Leeward Island, the Jamaica, the Newfoundland, the Lisbon, and the Baltic fleets. They also inform of the prorogation of the British parliament, by a speech from the throne; of the election of Mr. Manwaring for Middlesex county, in the room of Sir Francis Bartlett; of the near escape of the French fleet from Brest; and of the rumour of an alliance offensive and defensive, between Great-Britain and Russia.

Of continental news, Bell's Weekly Messenger observes, "If our readers expect to find any articles of interest or importance in our foreign selections, they will be disappointed. But they will find as much *tit-bit* in the *Moniteur* as in any of our own fashionable journals. Buonaparte goes to the opera, and and menaces war, bespeaks a play and signs a sentence almost in the same paragraph. The French court is now becoming as splendid and gallant as in the age of Lewis XIV; and the despotism of that reign, which, contrary to all human speculation, was so favourable to the arts, is likely, under the tyranny of Buonaparte, to prove equally propitious."

The same paper, however, contains the following article, which, if it declares not a fact, may be considered as the precursor of a measure, neither improbable, nor is it believed will be found impracticable: "It is impossible to embody all the rumours which are abroad in the short space allowed us. It is said, with a good deal of confidence, that an offensive and defensive alliance is concluded between Russia and England, to which Austria and Prussia are invited to accede." We wish we could speak of this as a matter that admitted no doubt. Every one acknowledges that it is the only way to liberate the continent; but every one is aware of the difficulty of organizing a confederacy of this magnitude, which is composed likewise of some jarring materials.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

London dates to August 11, received by the Sally, from Liverpool, and the Galen, from London.

LONDON, August 7—11.

THE BREST FLEET.

The dispatches received yesterday, at the admiralty from Sir Charles Cotton, state, that Gantheaume's squadron was discovered on the 3d instant, at anchor in Camaret Bay, where we understand the French ships are protected by such formidable batteries, that any attack on them in their actual position would be unavailing. Were it not for the vigilant look out which the Fox cutter kept, and the continued firing of signals, Gantheaume would probably have effected his escape. His squadron is now found to consist of nine sail of the line and three frigates. Every ship which can be spared will be sent off with all possible dispatch to reinforce the grand fleet, as the late sortie must necessarily divide the attention of our vessels, and call for increased strength and exertion.

Notwithstanding we are assured that the substance of the dispatches received from Sir Charles Cotton is such as we have stated, our Plymouth letter of this morning says, that a cutter arrived at that port on Sunday, has brought intelligence of Gantheaume's return, the preceding day, to his old station in the outer road of Brest.

Although the name of Gantheaume is more known than that of any French admiral of the present day, he has never distinguished himself but by his escapes. On the very day when he passed the Gut of Gibraltar, the 8th of February, 1801, in effecting his escape from Brest, Sir Robert Calder failed in pursuit of him from Torbay.

Admiral Cornwallis failed from Spithead yesterday morning in the Glory, of 98 guns, to resume his command on the Brest station. Dispatches, received from the admiralty, at Portsmouth, in the course of the morning, were immediately sent after him in the Rose cutter, which overtook the Glory at St. Catherine's Point, as she was standing down channel.

BOMBARDMENT OF HAVRE.

Dispatches from captain Oliver, commanding our blockading squadron off Havre, were last night received at the admiralty. They contain intelligence of the renewal of the bombardment of that town and port last Friday. The houses and shipping are stated to have been considerably damaged. During the bombardment, in the course of which a great number of shells were thrown, a division of the enemy's gun boats ventured out, for the purpose of annoying our squadron, but they were very nearly cut off by the skilful manœuvres of our vessels, and regained, with much difficulty, the harbour. The particulars of the attack will, it is expected, appear in the Gazette of this evening.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA FLEET.

Notice was received at Lloyd's yesterday, of the safe arrival of the Leeward Island fleet, as well as of the Lisbon fleet, and thus, in a very great degree, were the fears of the merchants dissipated for the safety of the homeward bound trade. At no period in the history of Great-Britain were so many, so valuable, and so ill protected fleets, expected to arrive at one time, as during the present week. The China fleet, the Newfoundland fleet, the Leeward Island fleet, the Jamaica fleet, the Lisbon fleet, and the Baltic fleet, were all hourly expected, while an alarm was given of a French squadron having eluded the vigilance of our blockade at Brest. The lowest estimate of the value of the homeward bound trade was between sixteen and seventeen millions; the bare duties to government were above four millions. It was of course to the merchants and underwriters a most critical moment; and no language can express the satisfaction which was felt in consequence of this intelligence, not only of the safe arrival of the China and Leeward Island trade, but also of the French squadron being safely cooped up in Camaret bay. It spread universal joy through the city. No apprehension is now entertained for the Jamaica fleet, as by the very favourable wind which has blown for some days, they may be expected in the course of a day or two.

We yesterday had the satisfaction of announcing the long expected arrival of the China fleet. They sailed from Canton on the 5th of February, without convoy, and on the 15th fell in with admiral Linois, off Pulo Auro, who engaged them for half an hour, and then steered off.

BRITISH SKILL AND BRAVERY.

August 9. An official account of the engagement between admiral Linois' squadron and the China fleet of merchantmen, is this morning published from the East-India-house. It is contained in a letter from the commander of the company's ship Earl Camden, of which the following is an extract: "on the 14th of February, at daybreak, we saw Pulo Auro bearing W. S. W. and 8 A. M. a signal was made from one of the fleet for seeing four strange sail in the S. W. Four ves-

felt were immediately sent to examine, and very soon reported by signal, that they were an enemy's squadron, consisting of a line of battle ship, three frigates and one brig. At 4 P. M. the look out ships were recalled, and a line of battle formed in close order. As soon as the enemy could fetch in our wake, they put about; we kept on our course under an easy sail; at near sunset they were close up with our rear, and I was in momentary expectation of an attack there, and prepared to support them; but at the close of day we perceived them hale to windward. We lay to in line of battle all night, our men at their quarters; at daybreak on the 15th, we saw the enemy about three miles to windward, lying to. We hoisted our colours, offering him battle if he chose to come down. The enemy's four ships hoisted French colours, the line of battle ship carrying a rear-admiral's flag; the brig was under Batavian colours. At 9 A. M. finding they would not come down, we formed the order of sailing, and steered our course under an easy sail; the enemy then filled their sails and edged towards us. At 1 P. M. finding they proposed to attack and endeavour to cut off our rear, I made the signal to tack and bear down upon him, and engage in succession; the Royal George being the leading ship, the Ganges next, and then the Earl Camden. This manœuvre was correctly performed, and we stood towards him under a press of sail; the enemy then formed in a very close line, and opened their fire on the headmost ship, which was not returned by us till we approached him nearer. The Royal George bore the brunt of the action, and got as near the enemy as he would permit him; the Ganges and Earl Camden opened their fire as soon as their guns could have effect; but before any other ships could get into action, the enemy haled their wind and stood away to the eastward under all the sail they could set. At 2 P. M. I made the signal for a general chase, and we pursued them till 4 P. M. when, fearing a longer pursuit would carry us too far from the mouth of the Straits, and considering the immense property at stake, I made the signal to tack, and at 8 P. M. we anchored in a situation to proceed for the entrance of the Straits in the morning. As long as we could distinguish the enemy, we perceived him steering to the eastward, under a press of sail. The Royal George had one man killed and another wounded, many shot in her hull, and more in her sails; but few shot touched either the Camden or the Ganges, and the fire of the enemy seemed to be ill directed, his shot either falling short or passing over us."

August 11. The rest of the Jamaica fleet passed Portsmouth yesterday; and thus have all our homeward bound fleets arrived without the loss of a vessel belonging to any of them. Infinite praise is due to the captains of all the ships by which the fleets have been conveyed.

INDIA.—A private letter says, that gen. Lake's conduct since he took the field against the Mahrattas, is the admiration of all the military men in that country. At the siege of Agra, when the army least expected to be put in motion, he at midnight, ordered colonel Munton, Mr. Lucan, and two or three of his staff to be called up, and having consulted with them on the mode of attack, gave orders for the party destined for this desperate conflict to march out of the camp with the greatest silence. This was done in so soldier-like a manner, the enemy knew of his designs, until the roar of the cannon began. If it had not been carried in this manner, and at that particular time, it is thought it might have held out for six months against all our force in India. There were found in it twenty-five lacks of rupees in hard cash and about fifteen or twenty more were expected to be discovered. There was a French general of Buonaparte's found in the fortrefs, with copies of all his correspondence with the various princes in the country, exciting them to take up arms against the English; and it has been discovered that the soldiers who admiral Linois said in his dispatches home, were left by him at Pondicherry, turn out to be all officers of the first ability, sent out in disguise as private soldiers, to be distributed among the armies of the various princes in that country. This was done too at a time when France had just concluded the treaty of Amiens, or, at least, while lord Whitworth was still in Paris.

LORD DUNCAN.—It is with deep regret that we announce the death of this gallant officer and truly worthy man. He expired suddenly on Saturday last. This veteran admiral had, on various occasions, greatly distinguished himself, particularly under the late lord Keppel, and in the memorable and splendid action with the Dutch admiral Winter, at Camperdown, for his spirited conduct in which he received his peerage and a suitable pension. He closed his most honourable life in his 73d year.

NEW-YORK, September 19.

By the ship Thomas, arrived yesterday from Amsterdam, we learn, that when she failed there were in the Texel roads six Dutch men of war, viz. one 64 and five 74's, with about 120 large and small transports, calculated to carry about 30,000 troops. They are watched by admiral Thornborough's Squadron of 8 sail of the line, lying at anchor before the Texel. The Dutch fleet was not ready for sea, although they had the appearance of being so. General Marmot was encamped at Utrecht with 35,000 French.

A letter from Charleston, dated the 6th inst. after mentioning the death of a friend with the prevailing disorder (yellow fever), says "It is, no doubt, the most sickly summer we have had since the year 1796." The papers of Charleston still observe the most studied silence on the subject.

September 21.
It is said the dispatches from the Spanish court, with which the chevalier d'Yrujo has gone to the seat of government, are of a very important nature, requiring from the American executive no less than a complete renunciation of their demands upon the Floridas.

Fruit trees.—In the Philadelphia Register of Tuesday, Daniel Smith and Co. Burlington, (N. J.) advertise a catalogue of fruit trees for sale, being part of a collection consisting of about 550 varieties—among which are,

Peaches	122,	Plumbs,	30,
Pears	97,	Nectarines	24,
Apples	85,	Apricots	18,
Cherries	52,	Almonds	2.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20.

Extract of a letter from a respectable character at Natchez, dated 24th August.

"There has been a banditti in the neighbourhood of Bayou Sarah, on the south of the line, the object of whom was to plunder, under pretence of giving freedom to West-Florida.

"They made an attempt to surprise the fort of Baton Rouge, but being now driven by the militia into the Mississippi territory, they feel themselves at home and perfectly at ease, as the magistrates do not give them the least trouble, although many of them went in arms from thence to attack the Spanish government."

We are authorized to contradict the report of two of the crew of the Polly, from New-Orleans, having died of the yellow fever; but that when the Polly sailed, the city of New-Orleans was as healthy as usual.

The following is a fragment of a letter from Ireland, copied from the Courier of August 11th, a miserable paper: "We are sorry to say, that the spirit of combination among the working people, in Dublin, has not been repressed by the recent example made of some of the ring-leaders. Instead of that, the combination is almost general among shoemakers, tailors, bricklayers, &c. but Scottish mechanics will be invited over, and every encouragement given. The increase of wages is not their great object, but increasing the spirit of disaffection to the government."

Accounts from the interior of this state, represent unusual sickness and mortality.—In Carlisle particularly there have been numerous victims to a very malignant epidemic.—In the paper of that place, of the 14th inst. it is stated that nineteen have died in the preceding fortnight, of the "prevailing disease."

FROM GIBRALTAR, July 23.

Extract of a letter.

"We have sold our flour at 18 dollars per barrel. The general failure of crops in Spain has caused this sudden rise in the price; and the Barbary powers have prohibited the exportation of this article. Fish are at 5 to 6 dollars and dull; rice 7 to 8 dollars; pipe staves 160 dollars per M; Indian corn, none at market."

From the Philadelphia Political and Commercial Register, of September 20.

In the discharge of an important, and to myself an indispensable duty, the subjoined statement was communicated, in the first instance, to the government.—In a respectful solicitude for the rights and interest of our country the deposition and letters are now made public.

W. JACKSON.

Sept. 20th.

On Thursday, September 6th, 1804, about noon, a note, of which the following is a transcript, was left at my office, as my clerk informed me, by a person who lives with Mr. Francis Breuil, merchant, in Philadelphia:

"The marquis de Casa Yrujo presents his compliments to major Jackson, and would be very happy to know from him when and where he could have the pleasure to see him in the course of the day."

"Thursday 6."
Never having before received any communication from Mr. Yrujo: Never having even exchanged one word of conversation with him in my life—I was not a little surprised at receiving this message, which I answered by a note to the following purport:

"Major Jackson presents his compliments to the marquis de Casa Yrujo—in reply to his note of this morning, just now received; major Jackson will be at his office until 2 o'clock, and at his house in Chestnut-street, next to gen. Dickinson's, until 4 o'clock, at either of which places he will see the marquis de Casa Yrujo, or, if more convenient, he will wait on him."

"Thursday, Sept. 6th,
This note was sent by Mr. Johnson, my clerk, and left at governor M'Kean's—Mr. Breuil called on me soon after, and said that the marquis de Casa Yrujo would be glad to see me at the marquis's house at 5 o'clock.

I asked Mr. Breuil if he knew on what business Mr. Yrujo wanted to see me? he said he did not know.

I went at 5 o'clock to Mr. Yrujo's house, and, on entering the room, was accosted by him in nearly the following words:

"You will be surprised, major Jackson, at the liberty I have taken in sending to you, but I trust an explanation of the motive will excuse me. I consider you, Sir, as a gentleman, a man of letters, and a man of honour."

"By a political intolerance you have been forced to adopt a profession different from what you have heretofore pursued; but it is one in which you are qualified to be very useful. I observe by certain opinions expressed in your paper, that you consider the present administration (for I will not call them government) as disinclined to go to war with Spain; in this, however, you are mistaken; the reverse is the fact; and they only with the federal papers to utter those opinions that they may have an argument of that sort for indulging their wish to go to war with my country, which would certainly be very injurious to yours; for if the king, my master, was to order three ships of the line and six frigates to the Mississippi, three ships of the line and six frigates to the Chesapeake, and three ships of the line and six frigates to Sandy Hook, what would you do? But you have it in your power to do much good, by espousing the part of peace, which is so necessary to both nations; and if you will consent to take elucidations on the subject from me, I will furnish them, and I will make you any acknowledgment." Perceiving, at this moment, his infamous purpose, I with difficulty stifled the emotions which it excited, and restrained my indignation. He went on to examine in detail the several points in dispute between Spain and the United States; and as I wished to learn his opinions respecting them, I suffered him to proceed. Among other things he said that if Mr. Pinckney had acted by instructions from the administration, or if his conduct should be approved by them, war was inevitable. But he had no doubt war was the wish of our administration; for he had received a letter from New-Orleans, dated on the 25th of April last, which stated that there was a letter at that place, in Mr. Jefferson's hand writing, dated in March last, which declared that if the settlers between the Mississippi and the Rio Perdido would raise the American colours, they should be supported.

He continued his observations, and pressed me to give him an answer—assuring me that this was a diplomatic management, but an *epanchemet* (an effusion) of himself to me as a man of honour—and he trusted I would consider it. I then quitted the room; he went with me to the street door, and again asked me when I would give him an answer. With difficulty I suppressed the indignation of my feelings and left the house.

W. JACKSON.

Sworn the 7th Sept, 1804, that the contents of the within statement are just and true.

EDWD. SHIPPEN, Chief justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, September 7th, 1804.

Sir,
Considerations paramount to all others, the love of my country, and a sense of personal honour, which no change of fortune or circumstances can ever efface, or diminish, have decided me, on the present occasion, to address you.

The accompanying documents refers to the most interesting objects that can engage my attention, and for the moment, those objects, banish every other remembrance.

Mr. Yrujo's official character, precludes the only reparation I would consent to receive for this attempt against my honour. It is for you, Sir, to determine what satisfaction is due to our country and its government.

I shall wait the time necessary to learn your decision on before I give further publicity to the transaction.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. JACKSON.

Thomas Jefferson, Esquire, president of the United States.

Monticello, Sept. 15, 1804.

Sir,

I have received your letters of the 7th and 8th inst., and shall use their contents in due time and place for the benefit of our country; as you seem sufficiently apprized that the person of the marquis Yrujo is under the safeguard of the nation, and secured by its honour against all violation, I need add nothing to that head, on another however I may be permitted to add, that if the information respecting a letter said to have been written by me was meant as a sample of the communications proposed to be given to you, the loss will not be great, no such letter was ever written by me, by my authority, or with my privacy. With acknowledgements for the communication I tender you my salutations.

TH: JEFFERSON.

*Major William Jackson.
Duplicate.*

CHARLESTON, September 10.

The southern and northern mails which were due on Saturday evening did not arrive till yesterday afternoon. We learn that all the bridges between this and Jacksonborough have been carried away; and so many trees have been blown down across the road, between this and George-town, that neither of the stages will be able to travel for several days.

TERRIBLE STORM.

A storm, which it is said has not been equalled within the memory of any citizen of Charleston, commenced on Friday evening last, accompanied with very high wind from the north-east, and continuing without any considerable abatement till 1 o'clock yesterday morning. We have it not in our power to present, to state particulars; but the damage done is very extensive. Almost every vessel in port

has been stated by some that there is a great number of counterfeit bills in the city that has not experienced the effects of the storm, and some of the buildings were thrown down. Many buildings were thrown down with slate and tile which were to the houses; great numbers of the windows were destroyed, and some of the houses are almost beyond description. It is impossible to state, with any accuracy, the pecuniary amount of the damage; some are of opinion that the damage is worth of property, and others think a million of dollars would be a good estimate of the damages which have been done. We have not heard of the loss of

Beware of Counterfeit.

Several counterfeit fifty dollar notes of the United States bank, have been in circulation a few days. They are filled up to the top of those which have been executed as they are so well executed as not to be distinguished from the true bills. The reader is requested to keep a look out for these counterfeiters.

The Knell.

Death's abjects fly

Dead, on Wednesday night last, at the house of Mr. Charles W. of Severn, in the 25th year of his age, **JAMES E. STONESTREET.**

On Sunday morning last, in the 85th year of his age, **JOHN HARWOOD.**

And on the evening of the 10th, about twelve o'clock, in the 30th year of his age, his son, **THOMAS HARWOOD** of the western shore of this state.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exposita, will be EXPOSED to public sale, on the 22d of Oct. at **WILLIAM CATON'S** tavern, in the city of Philadelphia, to wit:

A TRACT or parcel of LAND, more or less, whereon S. is the property of Samuel Caton, Esq., one at the instance of Joseph Evans, and one at the instance of Thomas Cook. At the same place and time, will be taken as the property of the same, for officers fees. The sale will be at 1 o'clock.

H. HOWARD.

September 22, 1804.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of the State of Maryland, in and for the county of Prince Georges, on Monday the 15th inst. at 10 o'clock, on the premises, **THE LOT** now in possession of **CLAUDE**, of the city of Baltimore, consisting of a dwelling-house, a smoke-house, &c. which will be obtained by sale, shall pay whatever may be agreed upon.

ELIZABETH C.

By virtue of an order from the court of the county of Arundel, directed to the sheriff of the county, to sell, on Thursday the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the dwelling-house, in the city of Baltimore, which was the first fair day there. All the personal property of the late said county, decedent, with rigging, one rowing apparatus, two silver vessels, a number of other articles, &c. Terms of sale, for cash, and for all sums due, six months credit will be given, with approved security.

HO.

September 26, 1804.

THE subscriber having a copy of the estate of **J. Arundel** county, deceased, indebted to said estate to make and having claims to be paid, to

RICHARD G. F.

Notice is hereby given that the subscribers of the orphan's court of the county of Prince Georges, in and for the county of Prince Georges, deceased. All persons interested to make immediate application to the subscribers, for settlement.

JOHN LUSBY, EBENEZER CROMBIE.

September 25, 1804.

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THERE are in the gaol of Prince-George's county, the following negroes: A negro man who calls himself ROBERT, and says he belongs to JOHN DASHIELL, of Somerset county, he is a black fellow, and appears to be between thirty and forty years old, about five feet ten inches high; had on when he was committed, an ofnabrig shirt, blue pea jacket, red under jacket, an old hat, coarse shoes and stockings, and ofnabrig trousers.

Also a negro man named GABRIEL, who is said to be the slave of the reverend SYLVESTER BOARMAN, of Charles county, he is a dark mulatto, about five feet six inches high, appears to be about fifty years old; had on when he was committed, an ofnabrig shirt, blue cloth coat, blue pantaloons, and old wool hat, coarse shoes and stockings.

The owners of said negroes are desired to pay their prison fees and take them out of gaol, or they will be sold agreeably to law.

ALEXIUS BOONE, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

September 10, 1804.

Anne-Arundel county, Sc.

I HEREBY certify, That ROBERT MERRIKEN brought before me, the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace for the county aforesaid, a small TOW BOAT, which was left in his possession by two men who were strangers; the said boat is twelve feet keel, and five feet beam, varnished bottom, and appears to have been lately repaired. Given under my hand, this 7th day of June, 1804.

RICHARD MERRIKEN.

The owner or owners of the above described boat are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

10/7/6 ROBERT MERRIKEN.

NOTICE.

THERE will be an election held at the several districts in Anne-Arundel county, on the first Monday in October next, for four delegates to represent said county in the next general assembly.

2X JASPER E. TILLY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT an election will be held at the several districts in Anne-Arundel county, for a representative for the second district of the state of Maryland, comprised of Prince-George's and Anne-Arundel counties, and the city of Annapolis.

2X JASPER E. TILLY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting, with either dog or gun, on my lands lying on Chesapeake bay, in Anne-Arundel county, as I am determined to prosecute all such offenders.

JOHN GWINN.

Annapolis, September 19, 1804. 2

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery of the state of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, at CATON's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at twelve o'clock, on Saturday the twenty-ninth day of the present month,

THE lot of ground now in the occupation of Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, of the city of Annapolis; this lot begins at the intersection of Northeast-street and Scotch-street, and bounds on Scotch-street one hundred and twenty-five and an half feet; then with a line parallel with Northeast-street to the Severn river, then bounding on and with the river to Northeast-street, and then with Northeast-street to the beginning. The improvements are, a large convenient brick dwelling-house, beautifully situated on the river, kitchen, and out-houses of different kinds, and a pump of excellent water; any further description is thought unnecessary, as persons who are disposed to purchase will probably make themselves acquainted with the property previous to the day of sale.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond, with security, to be approved by the trustee, for paying the purchase money, with interest, within six months from the day of sale.

NICHOLAS BREWER, Trustee.

Sept. 4, 1804. 3X

NOTICE.

AS the subscriber intends to decline the mercantile business, he will dispose of his STOCK on hand, at the cost prices, for CASH. Any person disposed to purchase the whole or a liberal credit will be given, on giving bond with approved security.

MAREEN B. DUVALL.

N. B. Those indebted to him on bond, note, or open account, are requested to settle the same immediately, as no further indulgence can or will be given.

Annapolis, September, 1804. 3X

THE subscriber would dispose of for terms of years, some valuable NEGROES, men, women and children; he would also sell a few slaves for life, an condition that they shall be removed out of the state.

JOHN F. MERCER.

Annapolis, August 25, 1804.

JACOB'S LAW DICTIONARY.

Subscriptions for this valuable work, now printing in Philadelphia, in two volumes, 4to, price 20 dollars, in boards, received at the printing-office.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

INSCRIPTION IN A HERMITAGE.

IF hither, stranger, wind thy devious course,
If here thou wish to quaff the blissful draught,
The bright ethereal joys
Of halcyon solitude—

Pause, ere thou rush with rude unhallow'd step
These ivy'd groves among—and learn to drown,
In contemplation pure,
Each sigh for pleasures past.

Happy, alas! thou feel'st the barbed stings
Of faithless friendship, and her fickle train!
Or lacerates thy peace
The poison'd shaft of woe?

Perhaps within thy breast thou cherishest
The thorned rose of disappointed love,
While hope, thy syren slyph,
Steals through the bloom of thought

An emerald ray, and fondly bids thee look
To bliss ideal; or in Tempe's vale
The short liv'd flowret pluck
From faun's picur'd urn.

Should cares like these, corrosive, delve thy heart,
With me, secluded from the giddy crowd
Of folly's tinsel'd maze,
Here pass thy eve of life,

In calm retirement, and with reverence chaste
Behold at religion's shrine, and pendant o'er
The hallow'd tripod, drop
The incense of thy soul.

Like thee I flutter'd in the sun-beam ray
Of wealth, and lavish of my prime, I seiz'd
The rainbow gossamer
Of unsubstantial joy.

Soft adulation, with deceitful guile,
Instill'd her pleasing philtre in mine ear,
And bade me pleasure's crew
Of listless votaries join.

Oft as I mingled in the madd'ning throng,
And sacrific'd to vice the flower of youth,
The crimson blush of shame
Has mantled o'er my cheek.

At length, disgusted with the palling sweet,
I fled indignant from the noisy scene,
And sought this mild retreat,
This grove and moss-grown cell.

Here have I learn'd to scorn the frowns of fate,
More bless'd with pallet and with slender scrip,
Than luxury's velvet couch,
Or vainly pamper'd board.

What time the morning opens her dewy eye,
To Heaven in prayer and meditation wrapt,
I heave the fervent sigh,
And breathe my orisons.

Or when Hyperion shrouds his golden mien
In evening's veil, then rise my vespers due
To Heaven's empurpled arch,
And whisper on the gale.

Such, stranger, is the tenor of my life,
And if thou ask my name, no greater is
The object of my wish
Than this—

AN ANCHORITE.

ON THE DEATH OF A TAR.

A SONG.

FRANK FID was a tar d'ye see,
As true as e'er handed a sail,
Though the ship's gunnel in, yet still he
Would laugh at the noise of the gale.

With his grog 'gainst the storm he prepar'd,
And squinted the juice of the quid,
Now below, now toss'd high on the yard,
'Twas all just the same to Frank Fid.

One day, off the Cape of Good Hope,
As head to the wind lying to,
His foot took the bite of a rope,
And bilg'd poor Frank's scull on the flu;

The doctor was scounding his brain,
While the blood from his scuppers ran fast;
'Avast!' he cried, 'caulking's in vain,
For death has sheer-hulk'd me at last.

'Come, mess mates, no longer deplore;
What's life? but a squall at the best;
And though I can cheer you no more,
I mount to the truck of the best:

I never fear'd danger, nor toil,
While an inch of life's brace stood the shock,
But now the last slake of my coil
Is reev'd through eternity's block.

'Through life's stormy sea as I sail'd,
By the compass of friendship I steer'd,
And ne'er by distress was I hail'd
But my lockers still open appear'd;

And whilst with a shot they were stor'd,
None ever unaided went by,
When grog they no more would afford,
I gave all I had—'twas a sigh!

'I feel I must weigh—while I speak
Death's capstan heaves short on my heart,
My anchor is almost a peak—
What then! I have acted my part:

But birth'd in felicity's bay,
I shall ride by the hedge of delight!
Gi's your hand then—No more he could say,
His soul went aloft in our sight.

* The sailor's abridgment of the fable of the anchor.

ANECDOTE.

A Gentleman at an inn having a very long bill of fare presented him by the landlord, asked his name; "Partridge," said the landlord—"Indeed," says the guest, "I thought it had been *Snipe* by the length of your bill."

THAT was an elegant compliment paid by captain Topham to a Persian ambassador. As the latter was shewing the many wounds he had received in the wars with the Turks, the captain said, his excellency's skin would sell for little or nothing, it had so many holes in it.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed out of the general court, will be EXPOSED at PUBLIC SALE, for cash, on the 3d of October, at WILLIAM CATON'S, Annapolis, TWO hundred and fifty acres of LAND, adjoining the land of John Scrivener, called HARRISON'S RESURVEY, taken as the property of Samuel Harrison, jun. to satisfy debts due John Scrivener and John Whittington.

J. E. TILLY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 12, 1804.

To the VOTERS of Anne-Arundel county and the City of Annapolis.

Gentlemen,
FOR the honour you once conferred on me, in making me your choice as Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, and particularly for the zeal you manifested on that occasion, I offer you my warm and sincere thanks; having reason to hope that my official conduct, during three years, met your approbation, and that you have had no cause to regret your choice, I flatter myself that your confidence in me has not diminished. Preferring therefore on your future support, and being solicited by numerous friends, I take the liberty of declaring my intention to offer as a candidate at the next election for Sheriff; should I be so happy as to obtain your suffrages, every effort of mine shall be used to discharge, with propriety, the various and important duties of that office. I remain, gentlemen, with every sentiment of respect, your humble servant,

JOHN WELCH.

Annapolis, September 18, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of ROGER DITTY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons any ways indebted to said estate to make payment, and all persons who have claims against said estate, will be pleased to furnish them, after having passed the court, for payment, to the subscriber.

SAMUEL JACOB, Executor.

The subscriber hopes that due attention will be paid to the above, as no indulgence can be given.

This is to give notice,

THAT I have heretofore advertised, under the directions of the orphans court, for all persons who had claims against the estate of THOMAS BEARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to bring them in on or before such a day. Now this is to give further notice, that those who have claims against the estate of the said Thomas Beard, and do not bring them in on the 9th day of October next, to receive a dividend at the registers of wills office of the county aforesaid, will be excluded according to law.

ANNE BEARD, Administratrix.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Calvert county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of NATHAN SMITH, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of April, eighteen hundred and five, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this eighteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and four.

THEODORE HODGKIN, Administrator.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of MATTHEW BIRKHEAD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, and all those indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment. Given under my hand, this 18th day of September, 1804.

SAMUEL BIRKHEAD, Administrator.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition the next general assembly of this State for an act of insolvency, to liberate me from debts which I am unable to pay.

JOSHUA MARRIOTT, Jun.

September 19, 1804.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to my custody, on Saturday the 25th day of August, a negro man by the name of NED; but since says his name is STEPHEN, and that he did belong to FRANCIS DIGGES, of Charles county, and was sold to a Georgia man, but does not recollect his name; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, spare made, about 18 or 19 years of age, of a lightish complexion, with a scar on the left side of his chin, occasioned by a knife; his clothing is a calico jacket, of nabrig shirt, and striped Holland trousers. His owner is desired to come and take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees, and other expenses.

JASPER E. TILLY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, September 6, 1804.

FOR SALE, OR RENT,

A VALUABLE MILL, situated on the Federal road leading from the city of Annapolis to the city of Washington, distant from the former six miles, and is very convenient to a good landing on South river; the mill house is large and convenient, and the mill well fixed for business, the stands in an excellent neighbourhood for purchasing grain, or country custom; with the mill may be had 210 acres of land, a part of it is meadow, now in cultivation, and produces large crops of hay; there are several small improvements on the land. A further description is thought unnecessary, as it is deemed no person will purchase or rent without first viewing the property; if the property is sold a credit of two years will be given. Apply to

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

Annapolis, September 1, 1804.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself STEPHEN, and says he belongs to the estate of PEREGRINE BOND, deceased, of St. Mary's county; he appears to be about 22 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout made, and nearly blind, in so much that he can scarcely do any plantation work, which he says proceeded from the small-pox; had on when committed, a brown coarse cloth jacket, an old of nabrig shirt, and a corduroy pair of breeches. His owner is desired to pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold, as the law directs, for his prison fees, &c.

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff of Charles county.

August 1, 1804.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Charles county, hath obtained from the orphans court of the aforesaid county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Doctor JOHN COURTS, late of Charles county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate; all those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

HENRY H. CHAPMAN, Administrator with the will annexed.

Charles county, August 20, 1804.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE OF THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, will be run for, over the Annapolis course, on Tuesday the 23d day of October next, heats four miles each, carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club.

On Wednesday the 24th day of October, the COLT'S PURSE OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, will be run for, heats two miles each.

On Thursday the 25th day of October, the SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of not less than ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, heats three miles each. August 28, 1804.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed out of the general court, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 22d of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the house of Mr. WILLIAM CATON, in the city of Annapolis, for cash,

TWO hundred acres of LAND, called HARRISON'S SECURITY, taken as the property of Samuel Harrison, and sold to satisfy a debt due Eleanor Hall, as executrix of John Hall, for the use of Nicholas Harwood.

HENRY HOWARD, Late Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 29, 1804.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of RICHARD RICHARDSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 15th November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this 18th day of August, 1804.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, as further indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN THOMAS RICHARDSON, } Executors.
WILLIAM RICHARDSON, }

THE LAST NOTICE.

LITTLE or no respect being paid to the notice published in this Gazette for several months past, I again, by order of John Boyd Watkins, one of the executors of JOHN WELLS, deceased, positively give the last notice; should the accounts not be closed satisfactorily by the 6th day of September next, I shall immediately put the law rigidly in force.

HENRY S. HALL, By order of

J. B. WATKINS.

N. B. I request that all persons indebted to me will settle their accounts, as I am in immediate want of the money.

H. S. HALL.

July 30, 1804.

For Sale at the Printing-Office,

(Price one dollar.)

The LAWS of MARYLAND,

Passed November session, 1803.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at the Upper ferry on South River, in Anne-Arundel county, on Wednesday the 21st ult. a negro man named CHARLES, about twenty-two or twenty-three years old, five feet seven inches high, of a yellowish complexion, the inside of one of his ears has a knot occasioned by a fall, his foreteeth are very broad, has a very broad foot and narrow heel; had on when he went away a grey coat, striped waistcoat, and of nabrig trousers, and had other cloths in a bundle which are unknown. He was seen near the city of Baltimore a few days after he went off.

Whoever takes up and secures the said negro in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward. I hereby forewarn all persons from employing or harbouring him.

Oct. 6, 1803.

THOMAS PINDLE.

Patent Machine for Shelling Corn.

WHEREAS by virtue of an act of Congress, entitled, An act to promote the progress of useful arts, &c. PAUL PILSBURY, of Newbury, in the State of Massachusetts, hath obtained letters patent for a machine for shelling Indian corn on a new and improved method, bearing date on the 25th day of October, 1803. And whereas the said Paul Pilsbury hath assigned all his right, title, and interest, and to the said patent machine, to Paul Adams, of Newbury, Thomas Burnham, Joseph Swaley, and Joseph Lord, Esquires, of Ipswich, and State of Massachusetts, and thereby giving to them the exclusive right of constructing, using, and vending to others to use the said machine for fourteen years from the date of said letters patent, with full power to receive all benefits and profits accruing therefrom, and to perform and execute all such acts relative to the same as the said Paul Pilsbury might have legally performed or executed.

NOTICE.

That by virtue and authority of the above assignment, the aforesaid Adams, Burnham, Swaley, and Lord, hath given, granted, and assigned, unto James Williams, of the city of Annapolis, the exclusive right, liberty, and authority, to construct, use, and vend to others to be used, the aforesaid shelling machine, during the whole unexpired term of fourteen years, (for which the exclusive privilege has been secured as aforesaid by letters patent) for the State of Maryland, and all that part of the district of Columbia lying on the north side of the river Patowmack. Said Williams has one of the machines, which may be seen at Annapolis at any time, and is now ready to furnish any person or persons with one or more of the said machines, with licence to make use of the same, or to grant licence to make use of them with or without furnishing the machine, one machine might serve four or five persons in a neighbourhood, by each person getting licence to use it, which will not exceed five dollars each.

This machine has been seen and much approved of by the president, and most of the members of Congress, as well as by a great number of gentlemen, farmers and others from different parts of the United States. The cost of a machine, with licence to work it, will not exceed thirty dollars. I will sell the exclusive right of making use of this machine for one or more counties, on very moderate terms. A man and a boy with this machine worked by hand, may easily shell one hundred bushels of corn in a day. The machine may be easily fixed to be turned by horse, or water.

Please to take notice, that no other in this or any other State can grant licence to use this machine without the State of Maryland, or part of the district of Columbia; any person making use of it without proper licence will be prosecuted if known.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

WILLIAM M'PARLIN,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that he has commenced BUSINESS at the shop lately kept by WILLIAM FARIS, in West-street, where clocks and watches of every description may be repaired in the most approved manner, and on the most moderate terms, also gold and silver work made, sold, and repaired; engraving, such as cyphers, seals, &c. neatly executed, and he assures those who please to honour him with their commands, that the utmost of his abilities shall be exerted to give general satisfaction.

N. B. Old gold and silver bought as usual.

August 22, 1804.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber, in person, or by deputy, will call on the respective persons indebted to him for officers fees, and expects they will be prepared to settle, otherwise, although disagreeable, he must proceed to execute, without respect to persons.

JASPER E. TILLY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.